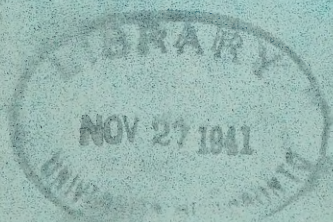


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MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR
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BRITISH
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CANADA'S

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BRITISH COLUMBIA:

Canada's Land of Promise on the Pacific



THE development of the great Canadian West which, during the past few years, has reached most gratifying proportions, is undoubtedly having a marked effect upon British Columbia, Canada's largest and most westerly province. It is questionable if any country is more richly endowed with natural resources than British Columbia, and when these are taken in hand in the degree to which their magnitude and importance entitle them, the Pacific province will bulk largely in the eyes of the world.

A HUGE QUADRANGLE.

The area of British Columbia has been variously estimated at from 372,630 to 395,610 square miles. It is a vast, irregular quadrangle, its boundaries being the Yukon and Mackenzie Territories on the North, the Strait of Juan de Fuca and the States of Washington, Idaho and Montana on the South, the Province of Alberta and the District of Athabasca on the East, and the Pacific Ocean on the West. It is traversed from north to south by four principal ranges of mountains, the Rocky and Selkirk ranges on the East, and the Island and Coast ranges on the West. The province is the watershed of the North Pacific slope, all the great rivers flowing into the Pacific Ocean, with the exception of the Colorado, finding their sources within its boundaries.

FUR TRADE SETTLEMENTS.

British and Spanish navigators and adventurers explored this coast as far back as the sixteenth century, and they were followed by expeditions equipped for the fur trade, which resulted in the establishment of settlements on Vancouver Island. The main portion of the province, however, was unknown territory, until it was brought to the attention of the world by the Northwest Fur Company and the Hudson's Bay Company.

CROWN COLONIES FIRST.

Prior to 1866 the Island of Vancouver and the Mainland of British Columbia were Crown Colonies, but in that year they were united, with Victoria as the capital. In 1871 British Columbia became a province of the Dominion of Canada, one of the conditions of Confederation being the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway, which was completed in 1885, giving Canada and the Empire a highway from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT.

The Provincial Government consists of a Lieutenant-Governor, appointed by the Dominion Government, an Executive Council or Cabinet of five members (who are elected members of the Legislative Assembly), and a Legislative Assembly of forty-two (including the Cabinet Ministers), elected by the constituencies into which the province is divided.

DISTRICTS OF PROVINCE.

British Columbia is divided into the following main districts:—

Kootenay (East and West)	15,000,000 acres
Yale	15,500,000 "
Lillooet	10,000,000 "
Westminster	4,900,000 "
Cariboo	96,000,000 "
Cassiar	100,000,000 "
Comox (Mainland)	4,000,000 "
Vancouver Island	10,000,000 "

As each of these districts has certain distinctive characteristics in resources, they might be briefly described.

VANCOUVER ISLAND.

Vancouver Island is undoubtedly among the most important districts of British Columbia, and is in fact a veritable empire in itself. It is about 285 miles long, with an average width of about 60 miles, and is separated from the Mainland of British Columbia by the Gulf of Georgia and the Straits of Haro and from the State of Washington by the straits of Juan de Fuca. It bears a close resemblance to Great Britain in its geographical position as well as in its beautiful climate and certain natural characteristics. Holly, ivy, broom, gorse, box, heather, privet and other shrubs grow in perfection, and all the favorite English flowers are seen in the fields and gardens. Its resources are almost matchless in variety and extent. Coal mining and lumbering are the chief industries, and fishing, quartz mining, copper smelting, shipbuilding, whaling and other branches are being rapidly developed. Immense deposits of iron ore occur at several points along the west coast and in the interior of the Island, which, with abundance of coal in close proximity, should insure the establishment of iron and steel works at no distant day. The Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway, running from Victoria to Wellington, serves a section of country which it would be difficult to surpass anywhere in the world for beauty of scenery and natural wealth. There are prosperous agricultural communities along the railway and in Comox District, and several mines are being developed. There is quite a large area of agricultural land, but it is heavily timbered and costly to clear by individual effort. The Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway Company has arranged for the clearing of 150,000 acres of its land (which consists of about 1,500,000 acres) and it is expected through the exercise of economical methods in removing the timber, that the company will be enabled to sell the cleared land to settlers at moderate prices.

THE KOOTENAYS.

Kootenay District (or "The Kootenays") forms the southeastern portion of British Columbia, west of the summit of the Rocky Mountains, and is drained by the Columbia and Kootenay rivers. East Kootenay contains a large extent of agricultural land, much of which requires irrigation, but suited to fruit grow-

ing and all kinds of grain and vegetables. Most of the land is well timbered and lumbering is, next to mining, the principal industry. There are considerable areas of fertile land in West Kootenay and a good deal of it is being utilized for fruit growing. The fame of the Kootenay mines is world-wide, the mountains being rich in gold, silver, copper and lead, and the eastern valleys underlaid with coal and petroleum. British Columbia mining has reached its highest development in Kootenay and, as a consequence, many prosperous cities and towns have been established. The development of the Crow's Nest coal fields and the activity in metalliferous mining have caused a rapid increase in population,

serve to open up a very large mining and agricultural area. Cattle raising on a large scale has been one of the chief industries, but many of the ranges are now divided into small parcels which are being eagerly bought by fruit growers and small farmers. The district is very rich in minerals and coal, but development has been delayed by lack of transportation facilities—a drawback which will soon be removed.

LILLOOET.

In natural features Lillooet resembles Yale. It is largely



At Southern Vancouver Island

especially in East Kootenay, where it is estimated to have more than doubled since 1901.

YALE.

Lying west of the Kootenays is the splendid Yale District, rich in minerals and timber and possessing the largest area of agricultural land in the Province. It includes the rich valleys of the Okanagan, Nicola, Similkameen, Kettle River, and North and South Thompson, and the Boundary, and has been appropriately named "The Garden of British Columbia." The main line of the Canadian Pacific passes nearly through the centre of Yale from east to west, while the Okanagan branch and the lake steamers give access to the southern portions. New branch lines are projected, and some are in course of construction, which will

a pastoral country, well adapted to dairying, cattle raising and fruit growing. Placer and hydraulic mining is carried on successfully and quartz mining is making fair progress, but railway communication is needed to insure success.

WESTMINSTER.

One of the richest agricultural districts of the province is Westminster, which includes all the fertile valley of the Lower Fraser. The climate is mild, with much rain in winter. The timber is very heavy and the underbrush thick. Westminster is the centre of the great lumbering and salmon canning industries. Its agricultural advantages are unexcelled in the Province, heavy crops of hay, grain and roots being the rule, and

fruit growing to perfection and in profusion. A great deal of the land in the Fraser valley has been reclaimed by dyking.

CARIBOO AND CASSIAR.

The great northern districts of Cariboo and Cassiar are practically unexplored and undeveloped, although in the early days parts of them were invaded by a great army of placer miners, who recovered about \$50,000,000 in gold from the creeks and benches. Hydraulic mining on a large scale is being carried on by several wealthy companies at different points in the district with fair success, and individual miners and dredging companies are doing well in Atlin. Recently large deposits of gold and silver quartz were found in Windy Arm, east of Atlin, and give promise of rich returns. Large coal measures have been located on the Telqua River and at other points, and copper ore is found in many localities. The country is lightly timbered and promises in time to become an important cattle raising and agricultural district, as there are many fertile valleys, which, even now, despite the absence of railways, are attracting settlers. In the southern part of Cariboo, along the main wagon road, are several flourishing ranches which produce cattle, grain and vegetables, finding a ready market in the mining camps.

Climate

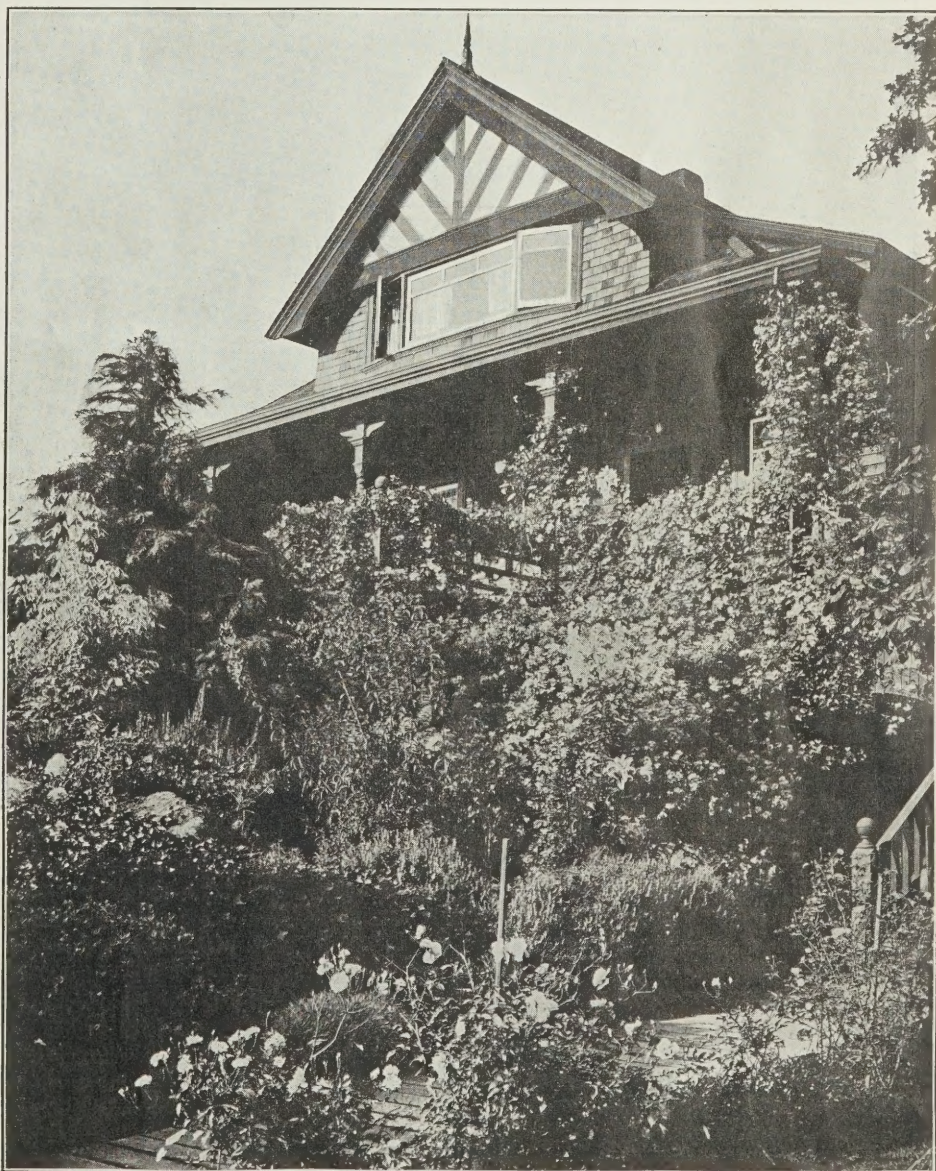
British Columbia's climate is one of its greatest assets. The conditions prevailing there in this respect are considerably varied. As a whole it presents all the conditions encountered in European countries lying within the Temperate zone. In consequence of the purity of its air, its freedom from malaria and the almost entire absence of extremes of heat and cold, the Province may be described as a vast health resort.

The climate of Vancouver Island, and the coast generally, corresponds very closely with that of England: the summers are fine and warm with much bright sunshine, and severe frost scarcely ever occurs in winter. On the Mainland similar conditions prevail till the higher levels are reached, when the winters are cooler. At Agassiz, on the Lower Fraser, the average mean temperature of January is 33 degrees, and of July 64 degrees. The lowest temperature on record at this point is 13 degrees, and the highest 97 degrees. There are no summer frosts, and the annual rainfall is 67 inches, 95 per cent. of which falls during the autumn and winter.

To the eastward of the Coast Range, in Yale and West Kootenay, the climate is quite different. The summers are warmer, the winters colder and the rainfall rather light—bright, dry weather being the rule. The winter cold is, however, scarcely ever severe, and the hottest days of summer are made pleasant from the fact that the air is dry and the nights are cool. Further north, in the undeveloped parts of the Province, the winters are more severe.

Resources of B.C.

British Columbia has been described as "The Mineral Province" of Canada, and this appellation, while entirely accurate, only conveys a partial impression. While mining has been the chief industry from the early days, the public, of late years, have begun to realize that there are many other avenues for development claiming their attention. Take, for instance, the timber industry. This Province possesses to-day the largest compact



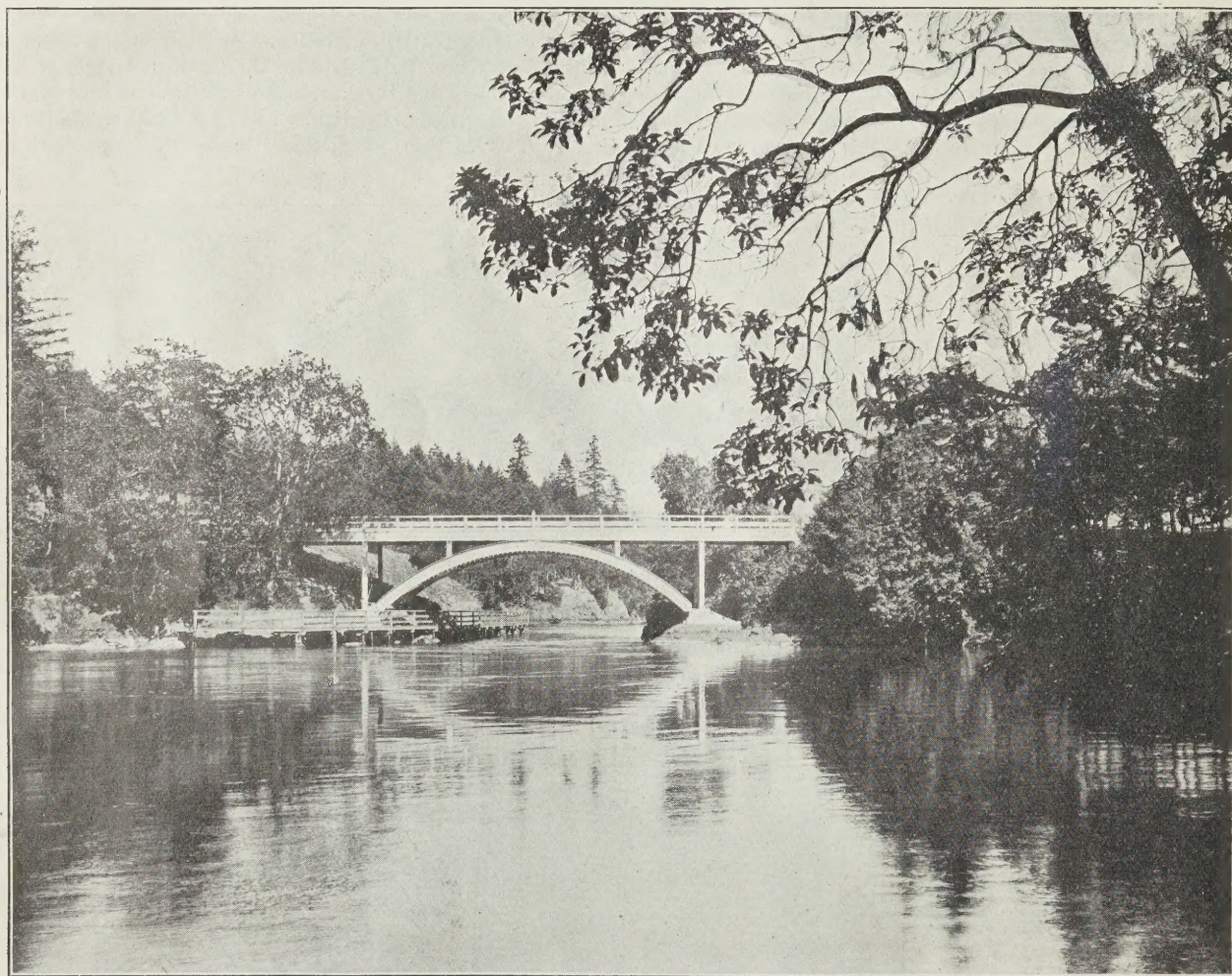
A Typical Residence

area of marketable timber on the continent of America. The cut in 1906 was 657,000,000 feet, nearly 200,000,000 greater than that of 1905.

The agricultural and fruit growing possibilities of British Columbia are immense. Of the vast areas suitable for these industries only those portions contiguous to, and south of, the Canadian Pacific Railway, and on the Coast and Vancouver Island have been touched. In the northern districts, yet to be opened up, it is estimated that there are millions upon millions of acres of land, suitable for agricultural purposes. Last year (1906) the agricultural and fruit lands produced approximately

Agriculture

To gain a fair idea of the extent and importance of the agricultural areas of British Columbia one must make many excursions to the north and south of the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway—over its branches and steamboat connections—and even then, if he trusts to what he may be able to see from the car window or the deck of a lake steamer, his knowledge will be far from complete. In the Shuswap and Okanagan valleys for instance, for every acre of arable land within sight of the rail



A Victoria Beauty Spot

\$8,000,000, although the proportion of available land settled upon is less than ten per cent. Then there are the fisheries, which have yielded more than \$9,000,000 in one year—more than those of any other province in Canada. To recapitulate, taking an average year, the production of British Columbia would be:—

Minerals.	\$26,000,000
Agriculture and Fruit Growing.	8,000,000
Fisheries.	9,500,000
Timber.	12,000,000

a total of more than \$55,000,000, or nearly \$200 per head, estimating the population at 300,000.

way or lake there are thousands hidden away behind the beautiful grass-covered hills which border the highway of travel, and the same may be said of Kootenay, Boundary, Arrow Lake, Similkameen and other districts. The agricultural capabilities of the many sections of Southern British Columbia are, as a matter of fact, only beginning to be realized.

VAST AGRICULTURAL AREA.

The agricultural and pastoral lands are not restricted to a small proportion of the total acreage, for Professor Macoun, after personal investigation on the ground, says: "The whole of British Columbia south of 52 degrees and east of the coast

range is a grazing country up to 3,500 feet, and a farming country up to 2,500 feet, where irrigation is possible." This is a most important statement, and its truth is being confirmed by the practical experience of settlers who have established themselves in the country. Within the boundaries thus roughly defined by Professor Macoun the capabilities of the soil are practically unlimited. All of it that is not too elevated to serve only for grazing purposes will produce all the ordinary vegetables and roots, much of it will grow cereals to perfection, while everywhere the hardier varieties of fruits can be successfully cultivated. As far north as the 52nd degree it has been prac-

The agricultural lands just mentioned are located as follows:—

	Acres.
Okanagan	250,000
North and South Thompson Valleys.....	75,000
Nicola, Similkameen and Kettle river valleys	350,000
Lillooet and Cariboo	200,000
East and West Kootenay.....	125,000

OTHER RICH DISTRICTS.

West of the coast range are several extensive tracts of



The Glory of the Broom

tically demonstrated that apples will flourish, while in the southern belt the more delicate fruits—peaches, grapes, apricots, etc.—are an assured crop. Roughly estimated, the extent of these fertile lands may be set down at one million acres, but this figure will probably be found far below the actual area capable of cultivation when the country has been thoroughly explored. The anticipation of such a result is justified from the fact that at several points in the mountains, even in the most unpromising looking localities, where clearing and cultivation have been attempted it has proved successful. In several instances also, bench land, pronounced only fit for pasturage by "old timers," has been broken and cropped with very satisfactory results.

arable land of the richest quality, notably the Lower Fraser Valley, Westminster District, Vancouver Island and adjacent islands in the Gulf of Georgia. These sections of the province are recognized as agricultural districts and are fairly well settled, but much of the land is still wild and untilled. North of the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway, on the Pacific slope, and but partially explored, are vast areas of agricultural and grazing lands, which will be turned to profitable account when the country is a few years older. Much of this northern region is fit for wheat growing, and all of it will produce crops of the coarser cereals, roots and vegetables, except the higher plateaux, which will afford pasturage to countless herds of cattle,



Early Spring in the Kettle Valley

horses and sheep. Some of these districts best known and in which settlements have been established, are Chilcotin, Nechaco, Blackwater, Bulkley, Cotsa, Kispiox, Skeena, and Peace river valleys, and they are estimated to include some 6,500,000 acres. That this is a conservative estimate is clear from the fact that the late Dr. Dawson and Professor Macoun credited that portion of Peace River valley lying within British Columbia with 10,000,000 acres of wheat land.

The opportunities for profitable diversified farming are practically unlimited. The demand for every product of the farm is great and ever increasing, the present supply being inadequate for the local market.

Large areas which require irrigation, and are now used for grain growing and stock raising, will at no distant day be supplied with water and will afford men of moderate means the opportunity to acquire homes and pursue general farm work under conditions similar to, but more advantageous and profitable than, the eastern provinces.

IRRIGATION.

Irrigation, though far from general, has already wrought a change in agricultural methods in those districts in which it has been introduced, but so far, farming under this system does not appeal to the average easterner. Many who have had no experience with irrigation entertain the feeling that it is suited to special farming only. When they learn the use of water applied where and when it is needed, and come to understand that there is nothing intricate or difficult to be learned in respect to it, they quickly appreciate its advantages. The productive value of land in British Columbia which has good water facilities is easily four times as great as land in Eastern Canada. The milder climate contributes to this in a measure, but the great advantage of irrigation lies in being able to control the elements, or, in other words, in being independent of them in the conduct of farm work. Diversified farming is essentially practicable where irrigation is required. It enables the farmer to gratify his fancy with respect to crops and at the same time realize from the land the greatest possible returns. By studying the needs of his locality and adjusting his products to the

demand, he derives a continuous income without fear of failure from drought or excessive rain. The general farmer may combine stock raising, which includes dairies, in a small way, hay and grain, poultry, hogs and sheep, with a great variety of small fruits and vegetables. The farmer who understands how to reduce his product to compact form, making his alfalfa or hay field support a few cows, which will yield with their increase a considerable annual return each, a few sheep and hogs, which find ready sale at all seasons, a small band of hens and turkeys, always saleable at good prices, can easily wait for his fruit trees to come to bearing—he will never find it necessary to confine himself to a special branch.

AS AN INSTANCE.

One gentleman has four acres of bottom land on St. Joseph Creek, south of Cranbrook. He favours small farming for men of limited means, and declares that 10 acres of garden will pay better than a ranch of 300 acres, and is much more easily managed, besides requiring very little capital. He has $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres under cultivation. Off nine-tenths of an acre he raised 12 tons of first-class potatoes last season. An acre and a half of cabbages yielded the enormous quantity of 15 tons, which sold for 8 cents a pound. He also raised 5 tons of carrots from a quarter acre. His profit for the season, after retaining all the vegetables required for his own use, was \$800, equal to over \$200 per acre.

ANOTHER INSTANCE.

Another, who has four acres of bottom land on St. Joseph Creek, started with five cows and \$200 cash. He sells milk in Cranbrook at 8 to 10 cents per quart. His stock now consists of ten cows, and from these he derives an income of \$3,000 a year. He supplements his dairy business by raising a few hogs, which sell readily at 10 cents a pound live weight.

In the Fraser River valley 35 tons of timothy is reported from one acre, and several instances are recorded of small farms clearing \$300 to \$500 from a single acre of strawberries. These examples are not isolated nor applicable to any particular district; wherever bottom land is properly cultivated or bench land irrigated, the same results are obtainable.

DAIRYING.

Dairying pays handsomely, especially in cases where the farmer is not obliged to employ skilled labour to do the milking and butter making. The local demand for butter is constantly increasing with the population, and the prices obtained are much higher than in the east. In 1906 the creameries of the Province produced 1,636,877 lbs., which, at an average price (at the creamery) of 27 cents, represented a value of \$441,956.79. The coast climate is most favorable to the dairying industry.

Clover, one of the most valuable plants in cultivation, is practically a weed in British Columbia west of the Cascade range. Once it gets established in the soil it is almost impossible to get it out. Lucerne, or alfalfa, is succeeding admirably. In Okanagan valley, Thompson River valley and many other points, three heavy crops of this nutritious fodder are produced annually.

PROVINCIAL CREAMERIES.

There are sixteen cooperative and private creameries established in the Province, all doing well and earning satisfactory dividends. The Provincial Government aids the establishment of cooperative creameries by loaning the promoters one-half the cost of the creamery building, plant and fixtures, repayable in eight installments with interest at five per cent., the first of such installments to be paid at the expiration of three years and the other seven annually thereafter.

CHEESE MAKING.

A cheese factory was recently equipped at Langley, with a capacity of 1,000 lbs. per day, and is producing cheese of good quality, which is finding a ready sale. This is the first attempt at cheese making on a commercial basis, although there is a good field for that branch of dairying, and the Government is prepared to assist the establishment of factories on the same terms as those in which aid is granted to creameries.

POULTRY RAISING.

Poultry raising is rapidly developing in British Columbia, but not to the extent warranted by its importance. Large quantities of eggs and poultry are yearly imported from Manitoba, California, Ontario, Washington and Oregon, which indicates that the home market is not nearly supplied locally. The average wholesale prices for eggs on the coast of British Columbia are: Fresh eggs, 30 cents per doz.; case eggs, 22 cents per doz.; while the retail price for fresh eggs averaged $37\frac{1}{2}$ cents per doz., ranging from 25 cents to 70 cents. Fowls bring from \$5 to \$8 per doz.; chickens, \$4 to \$7; ducks, \$5 to \$11; geese, \$1 to \$1.50 each, and turkeys from 22 to 30 cents per pound.

THERE ARE GOOD PROFITS.

A practical poultry raiser who has made a success of the business on Vancouver Island, says: "I have no hesitation in saying that there are good profits in the business, conducted on a strictly commercial basis. In fact, I know of no other branch of agriculture which is so profitable, having in view the amount of capital to be invested and the expense of conducting it. . . Properly managed, in any number, poultry ought to reap a profit of at least \$1 per head per annum."

Every portion of British Columbia is suitable for poultry raising. In the coast districts hens, ducks and geese can be bred to great advantage, and turkeys in the dry belt and uplands.

GRAIN GROWING.

Wheat is grown principally in the Fraser Valley, Okanagan, Spallumcheen, and in the country around Kamloops in the Thompson River valley, and is manufactured at Enderby, Armstrong and Vernon. Until the northern interior of the province is brought under cultivation through the construction of railways the wheat area will not be increased. Wheat is only grown on the mainland coast and Vancouver Island for fodder and poultry feeding.

Barley of excellent quality is grown in many parts of the Province.

Oats are the principal grain crop, the quality and yield being good, and the demand beyond the quantity grown. Rye is grown to a limited extent, and is used for fodder.

The average yields of grain and prices are as follows:—

Wheat, bushels per acre	25.62 ;	Price per ton	\$33.15
Oats, bushels per acre	39.05 ;	Price per ton	27.00
Barley, bushels per acre	33.33 ;	Price per ton	28.00

These averages are very much exceeded in many cases, and according to nature of soil and local conditions. In the matter of oats, as high as 100 bushels to the acre is not an uncommon yield.

ROOT CROPS.

Potatoes, turnips, beets, mangolds and all other roots grow in profusion wherever their cultivation has been attempted. Sixty-eight tons of roots to a measured acre is recorded at Chilliwack and near Kelowna, on Okanagan Lake, 20 acres produced 403 tons of potatoes, which sold at \$14 per ton. The Dominion census places the average yield of potatoes at 162.78 bushels to the acre. The average price of potatoes is \$14 to \$16 per ton, while carrots, turnips, parsnips and beets sell at an average of about 60 cents per bushel.

HOP CULTURE.

The Okanagan, Agassiz and Chilliwack Districts are well suited to hop growing, and produce large quantities unexcelled in quality. British Columbia hops command good prices in the British market, and most of the crop is sent there, though recently eastern Canada and Australia are buying increasing quantities. The yield of hops averages 1,500 pounds to the acre, and the average price is 25 cents per pound.

FODDER CROPS.

Besides the nutritious bunch-grass, which affords good grazing to cattle, horses and sheep on the benches and hillsides, all the cultivated grasses grow in profusion wherever sown. Red clover, alfalfa, sainfoin, alsike, timothy and brome grass yield large returns—three crops in the season in some districts and under favorable circumstances. Hay averages about $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons to the acre, and the price from \$17 to \$25.

SPECIAL PRODUCTS.

Tobacco growing has proved successful in several districts, notably in Okanagan, where a leaf of superior quality is produced. Tobacco of commercial value will grow in almost any part of southern British Columbia, and there is no reason why the farmers of the Province should not cultivate it in a small way for their own use, as is the custom in many parts of Quebec and Ontario.

FLOWERING BULBS.

Experiments made recently have proved that the soil and climate in and about Victoria are admirably adapted to the



Seed Time in a fertile valley

production of flowering bulbs, and quite a large business has been established. There is a good market for all the bulbs that can be grown, as the bulk of those used in North America is imported from Europe, and the Pacific Coast alone uses fifty million annually. The profit to be derived from bulb-growing is estimated at over \$2,000 per acre.

HONEY, ALSO.

The importance of apiculture is beginning to be recognized and a considerable quantity of delicious honey of home production is found in the local markets. As the area of cultivation extends, bee-keeping should become a profitable adjunct of general farming.

CRANBERRY CULTURE.

The Coast Districts and many of the lowlands of the Interior are well suited to cranberry culture, which is being tried in a small way, but with success, by settlers on the West Coast of Vancouver Island.

OPENING FOR CELERY.

Celery, another vegetable luxury, is grown in limited quantities, but the soil and climate warrant its cultivation on a more general scale. Celery properly grown and packed would command good prices, and an unlimited market.

OTHER PRODUCTS.

Sugar beets grow to perfection in several localities but their cultivation on a large scale has not been attempted.

Indian corn, melons and tomatoes are profitable items in the output of the small farmer, and are successfully grown in all of the settled districts.

LIVE STOCK.

At one time cattle raising was among the chief industries of the Province, and there are still many large, successful ranches,

but of late the movement has been towards smaller herds and improvement of the stock.

The efforts of the British Columbia Stockbreeders' Association have proved successful in this direction. The Association imports and sells to its members every year a certain number of young pure-bred stock, purchased in Eastern Canada by a special agent, who visits the principal stock-markets in the interests of the farmers. In 1904 the Association imported and distributed 43 cattle, principally Shorthorns; 10 mares, Clydes; 13 sheep, Hampshire Downs; 14 pigs, Yorkshire; 33 fowls, White Leghorn. The bulls sold from \$100 to \$150 and up to \$500; the mares averaged about \$300. At a sale held by the Association at New Westminster, in March, 1906, the following prices were realized:—Shorthorns, \$65 to \$152; Holsteins, \$50 to \$100; other breeds, \$50 to \$100; Suffolk stallion, \$300; Clydesdale stallion, \$595; Shropshire ram, \$30; ewes, \$15.

The importations of live stock in 1906 were:—Horses, 1,127 head; cattle, 7,112; sheep, 1,306; hogs, 4,490.

A GOOD MARKET.

While the Province is capable of raising all the beef, mutton and pork required for home consumption, a very large quantity is imported, the money sent abroad annually amounting to about \$3,000,000. The parts of the Province particularly adapted to cattle raising are the interior plateaux and the Fraser River Valley though there is scarcely a district in which the keeping of a few head will not pay well, for the high prices prevailing justify stall feeding. The development of irrigation should stimulate the cattle industry and make the Province self-supporting in respect of beef.

SHEEP RAISING.

Sheep raising is another branch of agriculture capable of great expansion, especially in southern Vancouver Island and the Gulf Islands, where considerable numbers were produced.

These are the most favourable parts of the Province for sheep raising, though they do well in many localities in the interior.

HOGS ARE PROFITABLE.

Hogs, in small farming, are probably the most profitable of live stock, owing to the general demand for pork, bacon, ham and lard, and much attention is now being given to raising them. Over \$1,000,000 of hog products are imported annually and prices are always high, so that the farmer can never make a mistake in keeping a small drove of pigs. The breeds which mature earliest are the Berkshire and Poland China. The increased production of hogs has encouraged the establishment of some small packing houses, but there is room for very extensive expansion. Hogs thrive in every part of the Province, and are in demand at all seasons, especially animals weighing from 125 to 150 pounds, suitable for fresh pork.

The demand for good horses, especially heavy draft and working animals, is always increasing, and prices are consequently high.

DYKING.

Dyking has been carried on to a considerable extent in British Columbia, with the result that large tracts of land are reclaimed for cultivation. These lowlands are situated on the Lower Fraser, at Canal Flats (the head waters of the Columbia River), in West Kootenay, and on the north-west coast of Vancouver Island. The Government of British Columbia early recognized the importance of reclaiming the rich alluvial meadows in the Fraser River Valley, and to that end established a system of dykes, which has rendered over 100,000 acres fit for cultivation. The Government undertakes the redemption of dyking debentures issued by the municipalities benefited, and payable in forty years. In West Kootenay from the international boundary a tract of meadows extends to the south end of Kootenay Lake, a distance of about 35 miles, comprising about 40,000 acres. These lands have been partially reclaimed by dyking, and are very productive, but the greater portion is still a vast hay meadow. Fronting the west and north coast of Vancouver Island is a very large area of land, which could be made available for mixed farming and dairying by inexpensive dyking and drainage. The extent of this land is estimated at over 150,000 acres.



Field of Strawberries

Fruit Growing

This is what His Excellency the Governor General had to say about fruit growing in British Columbia, on the occasion of the opening of the New Westminster Exhibition:—

"Fruit growing in your Province has acquired the distinction of being a beautiful art as well as a most profitable industry. After a maximum wait of five years, I understand the settler may look forward with reasonable certainty to a net income of from \$100 to \$150 per acre, after all expenses of cultivation have been paid.

"Gentlemen, here is a state of things which appears to offer the opportunity of living under such ideal conditions as struggling humanity has only succeeded in reaching in one or two of the most favoured spots upon the earth. There are thousands of families living in England to-day, families of refinement, culture and distinction, families such as you would welcome among you with both arms, who would be only too glad to come out and occupy a log hut on five acres of a pear or apple orchard in full bearing, if they could do so at a reasonable cost."



Vancouver Island Apples

AN INFANT INDUSTRY.

Fruit growing is one of the infant industries of British Columbia, but it is growing rapidly and is quite certain ere many years to rival mining, lumbering or fishing. A few years ago the man who would venture to describe the Kootenays as fruit growing districts would be looked upon as a visionary or an imbecile; to-day all Southern British Columbia is acknowledged to be the finest fruit country on this continent. Not only will it produce fruit in abundance, but the quality of its fruit is superior to that grown in any other part of America.

SHIPPING TO OLD COUNTRY.

In 1903 Messrs. Stirling & Pitcairn, of Kelowna, on Okanagan Lake, shipped a trial carload of apples to Great Britain. The shipment consisted of Spies, Baldwins, Ontarios and Canada Reds. They arrived in Glasgow, Scotland, on November 9th, in splendid condition, and sold at six shillings per box, or about \$1 more per barrel than the choicest Eastern Canadian apples—reckoning three and a half boxes to the barrel. The British Columbia apples aroused much interest amongst fruit dealers as well as consumers, and many letters were received by the consignors from persons eager to secure shipments of the splendid fruit.

CAPTURED THE PRIZE.

In the year following, 1904, the British Columbia Department of Agriculture forwarded a collection of British Columbia fruit to London, England, for exhibition purposes. It consisted of apples, pears and plums, including the following varieties:—Apples—Fall Pippin, King, Vanderverse, Twenty-ounce Pippin, Blue Pearmain and Orano, from Lytton; Ribston Pippin, Wolfe River, Wealthy and Snow, from Kelowna and Lytton; Warner, Boskoop, Baldwin, St. Lawrence, Greening, Golden Russet, Alexander, Blenheim King, Canada Red, King of Tompkins, Ontario, Jonathan, Northern Spy, Belle of Orange, Wagoner and McIntosh Red, from Kelowna; Wealthy, Ribston and Gravenstein, from Victoria. Pears—Beurre Clairgeau, Easter Beurre, Beurre d'Anjou and Howell from Kelowna, and plums from Victoria. The exhibit was greatly admired and evoked the highest encomiums from the newspapers. The London Times while hesitating to declare the fruit superior to the best English specimens, admitted that they very nearly approached them in colour, shape and flavour, even after having travelled 6,000 miles by railway and steamship. The Royal Horticultural Society's appreciation of the fruit was shown by the award of the Society's gold medal and diploma.

ANOTHER TRIUMPH FOR B.C. FRUIT.

One result of this exhibit was the deluging of the Agent-General of British Columbia (Hon. J. H. Turner, Finsbury Circus, London), with letters from prominent fruit dealers, anxious to do business with British Columbia fruit growers. To momentarily satisfy the clamor for British Columbia fruit, and to emphasize the fact of its good qualities, the Department of Agriculture shipped in cold storage a full carload of assorted fruits to London in the fall of 1905, in charge of Mr. R. M. Palmer, Provincial Horticulturist. This fine collection was the chief attraction at the Royal Horticultural Fruit Show at London, England, and at several provincial shows, and was awarded many prizes.

AND STILL ANOTHER.

Following up the success of 1905, the Department of Agriculture forwarded a commercial exhibit last season (1906), consisting of apples and pears, to Great Britain, in charge of Mr. Palmer. This fruit was shown at Edinburgh, York, London and other cities, and won praise from press and public at every point. At Edinburgh the gold medal of the Royal Horticultural Society of Scotland was awarded the collection, and at London the Province again won the gold medal of the Royal Horticultural Society for the best collection of apples, while seven silver and silver-gilt medals and three bronze medals were awarded to individual exhibitors, whose contributions made up the collection. As in former years, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company co-operated with the Government of British Columbia in the collection and

transportation of the fruit, generously furnishing cold storage cars and cold storage space on its Atlantic steamships, free of charge.

After going the rounds of the fruit shows and securing unqualified approval everywhere, this collection was broken up and sold to fruit dealers at the highest prices.

ALSO IN NEW ZEALAND.

An exhibit of apples was forwarded to Christchurch, New Zealand, and made one of the chief attractions in the fruit division of the New Zealand International Exhibition. Writing of this collection Mr. W. A. Burns, Canadian Commissioner for New Zealand, says:—"The shipment arrived in excellent order, and the quality and range of varieties is most creditable. The newspapers and the public have gone fairly wild over the exhibit, and now that it has been proven that the Canadian apples can be transported safely to this market, a good trade should follow. I may say that the price of San Francisco apples at the present time is 8d. per lb. in the local market so you will see that there is a good margin of profit."

SWEPT ALL AWARDS LAST YEAR.

Last year a collection of over 800 boxes of apples and pears was sent to Great Britain and shown at all the principal exhibitions and horticultural shows—at Edinburgh, Hereford, Tunbridge, Exeter, Sheffield, Crystal Palace, London, and Royal Horticultural Show, London. Gold and silver medals and certificates of merit were awarded to the exhibit as representative of the Province, while individual exhibitors won many silver-gilt, silver and bronze medals and certificates of merit.

WINNING MARKETS.

These repeated triumphs have resulted in the establishment of a permanent market in Great Britain, to which several growers are now catering exclusively. Australia also wants British Columbia fruit—one grower alone receiving an order recently for 70,000 boxes of apples. Thus fruit growers here have the satisfaction of feeling that apart from the unlimited market afforded by the Prairie Provinces, they can also count upon big orders and big prices from over seas. At present their's is an embarrassment of riches, so far as markets go, for they cannot possibly supply the demand.

BRITISH COLUMBIA SURPASSES COMPETITORS.

At the Fifteenth Annual Convention of the North-West Fruit Growers' Association, held in Vancouver, December 5-8, 1907, the Kelowna, British Columbia, Fruit Growers' Association won the first prize gold medal for the best display of fresh fruit, and Monsherger & Hope, of Grand Forks, B.C., won second prize. In two other competitions: best five boxes of apples, five varieties and best box of commercial apples, T. G. Earl, Lytton, B.C., won third prizes. In these competitions British Columbia was pitted against the choicest productions of Oregon and Washington.

MILLIONS OF ACRES.

It has been estimated that in southern British Columbia there are over 1,000,000 acres of land fit for fruit growing, while in the great northern interior from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 more acres will be found available for fruit. Apples, plums, pears and cherries are grown with great success on the Skeena River, and it is believed that this will prove true of most of the valleys of the northern portion of the Province.

PROGRESS OF INDUSTRY.

In 1901 there were 7,430 acres in fruit, with a grand total of 650,000 fruit trees. In 1906 the fruit land of the Province increased from 29,000 acres, with 1,700,000 trees, to 49,000 acres, with 2,700,000 trees. In the million trees increase there is included fruit bushes, some 41,000 ornamental trees, 41,000 rose bushes, 22,000 plants and 17,000 shrubs; but the figures do not include the trees sent out from nurseries within the Province, which, it is thought, would equal the total of the latter figures.

In four years the increase in exports according to returns from the express and railway companies, was 2,400 tons, the total amounting to 11,882 tons.

In most parts of this district the mild character of the climate and the excessive moisture during the winter season are very favourable to the development of fungus diseases, and it is therefore necessary to practise persistent and systematic spraying of the orchards, clean cultivation of the soil, and a thorough system of under-drainage, in order to get the most profitable results.

DISTRICT No. 2.

This includes the valleys of the Upper Fraser, the main Thompson and north Thompson, the Nicola and Bonaparte rivers. Here, there are practically none of the above-named difficulties to contend with, but the question of water to irrigate the lands is one requiring serious consideration, as without an abundant



Strawberries Grown in British Columbia

FRUIT AREAS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The fruit growing areas of British Columbia have been defined as follows:—

No. 1 might be called the South-western Coast District, which includes the southern half of Vancouver Island, adjacent islands and what is usually called the Lower Mainland. Here the production of small fruits may be said to be more successful, and consequently more profitable than that of the tree fruits. Nevertheless, there are a number of very excellent varieties of apples, pears, plums, prunes and cherries which grow to perfection in this district, besides many different varieties of nuts, and, in especially favoured spots, peaches, grapes, nectarines, apricots and other tender fruits.

supply of water in the dry belt it is impossible to be sure of a crop every year. The prospective fruit grower, however, does not have to contend with heavy forests along the Thompson River that have to be encountered on the coast. The fruits grown are of the very highest quality, and include all the varieties mentioned in connection with District No. 1.

The largest quantity of grapes shipped annually from any one point in the Province is produced near the junction of the Fraser and Thompson rivers.

DISTRICT No. 3.

This may be briefly described as the valleys of the Similkameen and its tributaries, portions of which are, perhaps, the

most tropical in climatic conditions of any part of British Columbia, and most favourable locations for the cultivation of grapes, peaches and other delicate fruits, wherever sufficient water for irrigation purposes is available.

DISTRICT No. 4.

This includes the districts surrounding Adams, Shuswap and Maple Lakes, and the valley of the Spallumcheen River. Here the natural rainfall is sufficient, and splendid apples, pears, plums and cherries are successfully grown. The climatic conditions in this district resemble very much those of southern Ontario, and a fruit grower with fixed ideas from the latter Province might be more successful in this district than he would on irrigated lands. The timber is, generally speaking, light, and the land rich.

DISTRICT No. 5.

This is the great Okanagan Valley, stretching from Larkin southward to the International boundary. The vicinity of Kelowna, in this valley, contains the largest area of fruit lands of any one place in the Province. Peaches are now being shipped in large quantities from the Okanagan, and all northern fruits are successfully grown by the irrigation system. Improved modern methods are in general use by the growers in this district, and the industry is perhaps more advanced than in any other part of British Columbia.

DISTRICT No. 6.

This is generally called the Boundary or Kettle River country, and although the smallest of all the districts named, the quality of the land is excellent and the climatic conditions all that could be desired. Where a sufficient water supply is obtainable there is no trouble in producing fruit of the highest quality.

DISTRICT No. 7.

This is West Kootenay, an enormous fruit growing district, where only a little progress has been made in the southern portion, but sufficient to indicate the possibilities and the superior quality of the fruit which may be raised along those lakes and streams. The neighbourhood of Nelson and Kaslo has accomplished wonders in the past few years, but the shores of the Arrow lakes are practically untouched by the hand of the fruit grower, and the valley of the Columbia, from the Big Bend south to Arrowhead, affords opportunities little dreamed of by many of those in search of fruit lands. In the greater part of this district irrigation is only necessary in the very dry seasons.

DISTRICT No. 8.

This is the country known as East Kootenay and is separated from No. 7 by a range of mountains. It is traversed by the Upper Kootenay River from the fifty-first degree of north latitude southward to the International boundary, and from Columbia and Windermere lakes northward by the Upper Columbia River to the Big Bend. In the southern portion of this district there are immense stretches of thinly wooded lands suitable for fruit growing purposes, and the valley of the Upper Columbia has many choice locations for the enterprising fruit grower. The lack of transportation facilities is a great hindrance to the development of the fruit lands of the Upper Columbia.

DISTRICT No. 9.

This comprises the vast coast region, including the Queen Charlotte Islands and the northern half of Vancouver Island,

from Jervis Inlet to Portland Canal. There is little known of its capabilities, but undoubtedly it has a few surprises in store for the future.

Within ten miles of Kelowna, in the Okanagan country, are approximately 60,000 acres of land which could be irrigated. At the present moment not more than one-third is under irrigation, and of that only a fraction is planted out in fruit. The estimated area in fruit in the neighbourhood of Kelowna is sixteen hundred acres.

Land suitable for fruit growing, with water laid on, is selling in 10, 20 and 40 acre blocks at prices varying from \$100 to \$200 per acre, but the bulk at the former price.

A charge is usually made for water, or, to be more precise, to cover the cost of distribution of the water. \$2 per acre per annum is an average charge.

Besides these lands near Kelowna there are large areas of fruit lands near Vernon, Penticton, Summerland, Peachland and other Lake points. Peaches are doing well wherever they have been tried on the hillsides round Okanagan Lake.

Near Kelowna there are many different soils, and the intending settler has no difficulty in selecting an orchard site which will be perfectly suited to the particular fruit on which he wishes to specialize, whether it be the apple, pear, plum, cherry or peach.

MAKING AN ORCHARD.

The setting out and care of an orchard until it becomes a source of profit requires considerable outlay of cash and personal exertion, but the results after a few years furnish ample compensation. The cost of setting out twenty acres of apple trees in British Columbia is about as follows:—

Twenty acres (irrigated), at \$150 per acre. . .	\$3,000.00
Fencing	200.00
Preparing land	150.00
Trees (968), at 25 cents each	242.00
Freight, etc.	20.00
Setting out trees, at 8 cents each	77.44
	<hr/>
	\$3,689.44

Root crops and small fruits planted between the trees for the first year or two, and red clover up to the fifth year, should more than pay for the trees; but many fruit growers deprecate this practice, preferring to devote the whole strength of the soil to the young trees. The fourth year the trees should produce some fruit—probably \$100 worth. The cost of maintenance for five years, with the original cost and interest, would amount to \$7,296.14, or \$364.80 per acre, less the value of fruit produced. In the sixth year the orchard should produce \$850 worth of fruit, in the seventh \$3,200, and in the ninth \$5,800, after which it should pay a net annual profit of \$125 to \$150 per acre—an assured income of \$2,500 to \$3,000 a year.

ACTUAL RESULTS.

As to actual results, here are the figures furnished by a grower at Kelowna, whose bearing orchard of 17 acres was planted, 13 acres in 1895 and 4 acres in 1898.

In 1899 it produced fruit which sold at packing-house, unpacked, for	\$ 329.00
In 1900 " " " "	559.83
In 1901 " " " "	2,088.00
In 1902 " " " "	1,701.78
In 1903 (140 tons) " " " "	3,809.00
In 1904 (130 tons) " " " "	3,915.00
In 1905 (174 tons) " " " "	5,543.69
In 1906 (175 tons) " " " "	5,374.58

1.3 acres of d'Anjou pears produced in 1905—17 tons of fruit, or 884 boxes.

The selling price of this fruit packed, f.o.b. Kelowna, was \$1.40 per box, or \$1,239.20 for 1.3 acres: = \$953 per acre.

In 1906 these same trees produced 19 tons 955 lbs. of marketable fruit=1,025 boxes at \$1.42 per box.

The selling price, unpacked, was \$779.10, or = \$593.36 per acre.

The selling price, packed, f.o.b. Kelowna, was \$1,435, or equal to \$1,025 per acre.

2½ acres of Italian prunes produced, in 1905, 32 tons fruit, equivalent to 2,909 crates at 60 cents per crate=\$1,745.40.

to make money pleasantly to set up in the business. In Okanagan there are instances of \$500 to \$600 gross profit per acre. At Kelowna 9 tons of pears and 10 tons of prunes per acre are not uncommon. Near Nelson 14 acres produced 1,000 cases of strawberries and 94 tons of roots, netting the owner \$100 per acre. This land was formerly a cedar swamp. At Lytton, Tokay grapes, averaging 4 lbs. to the bunch, were grown in the open. On the Coldstream ranch, near Vernon, 20 acres produced \$10,000 worth of Northern Spy apples. At Peachland one acre and a half gave a return of \$700 in peaches. Tomatoes to the value of \$1,500 per acre were grown on Okanagan Lake. A cherry tree at Penticton produced 800 lbs. of fruit; another, at Agassiz, 1,000 lbs.



British Columbia Cherries.

In 1906 they produced 31 tons 1,975 lbs., equivalent to 2,908 crates=\$1,744.80.

The returns per acre were: In 1905, fruit, unpacked, \$384; fruit, packed, f.o.b. Kelowna, \$698.16.

In 1906, fruit, unpacked, \$383.80. Fruit, packed, f.o.b. Kelowna, \$697.80.

Peaches and grapes are also successfully grown in southern British Columbia.

SATISFACTORY RESULTS.

The actual experience of many fruit growers is highly satisfactory to them, and a temptation to every man who desires

RESULTS NEAR VICTORIA.

In the suburbs of Victoria the following results are authenticated:—Four acres of strawberries produced 28,126 pounds of fruit, which sold for \$2,598 net, or \$650 per acre; half an acre produced 2,826 pounds, giving a net return of \$301; another grower raised 12,556 pounds of berries on one and one-half acres, which sold for \$1,228.60 net, or over \$800 per acre. Rockside Orchard, Victoria, produced marketable plums and cherries from ten-year-old trees as follows:—Plums: 35 trees Grand Duke, 442 crates averaging 22 pounds; 18 Hungarian prunes, 216 crates; 27 Englebert, 290 crates; 10 Tragedy, 142 crates—1,070 crates, a total of 20,416 pounds from 90 trees. Cherries: Twenty-five

Olivet trees yielded 230 crates of 24 pounds, or a total of 5,520 pounds.

AVERAGE WHOLESALE PRICES.

Average wholesale prices throughout the Province last year were:—Strawberries, per crate, \$2.40 to \$3.00; raspberries, \$2; blackberries, \$2; currants, 7 to 8 cents per lb.; gooseberries, 10 cents per lb.; apples, early, \$1 to \$1.50 per box, fall \$1.25, winter \$1.70; crab-apples, \$2; pears, early \$2, late \$1.50; prunes, \$1.20; cherries, 10 cents per lb.; plums, 55 to 75 cents per box; peaches, 4 to 6 cents per lb. Prices of loose, unpacked fruit, delivered at the packing house were:—Plums, 2 to 3 cents per lb.; peaches, 4 to 4½ cents per lb.; pears, 2½ cents per lb.; apples, 1¼ to 2½ cents per lb.; crab-apples, 2½ cents per lb.

Similar conditions prevail in the fruit industry. The development of the North-West has opened up an illimitable market for the product of the British Columbia farm and orchard. This vast country right on the other side of the Rockies, greedily devours all that the Pacific Province can send to it.

IN AUSTRALIA ALSO.

Besides the North-West, a market is opening up in Australia for certain varieties of apples. The demand is for bright, well-coloured medium-sized apples which will arrive in Sydney sound and fit for the table about November and December. Small shipments have been made, and it has been proved that British Columbia apples of the right varieties suit this trade and suit it



Logan Berries in British Columbia.

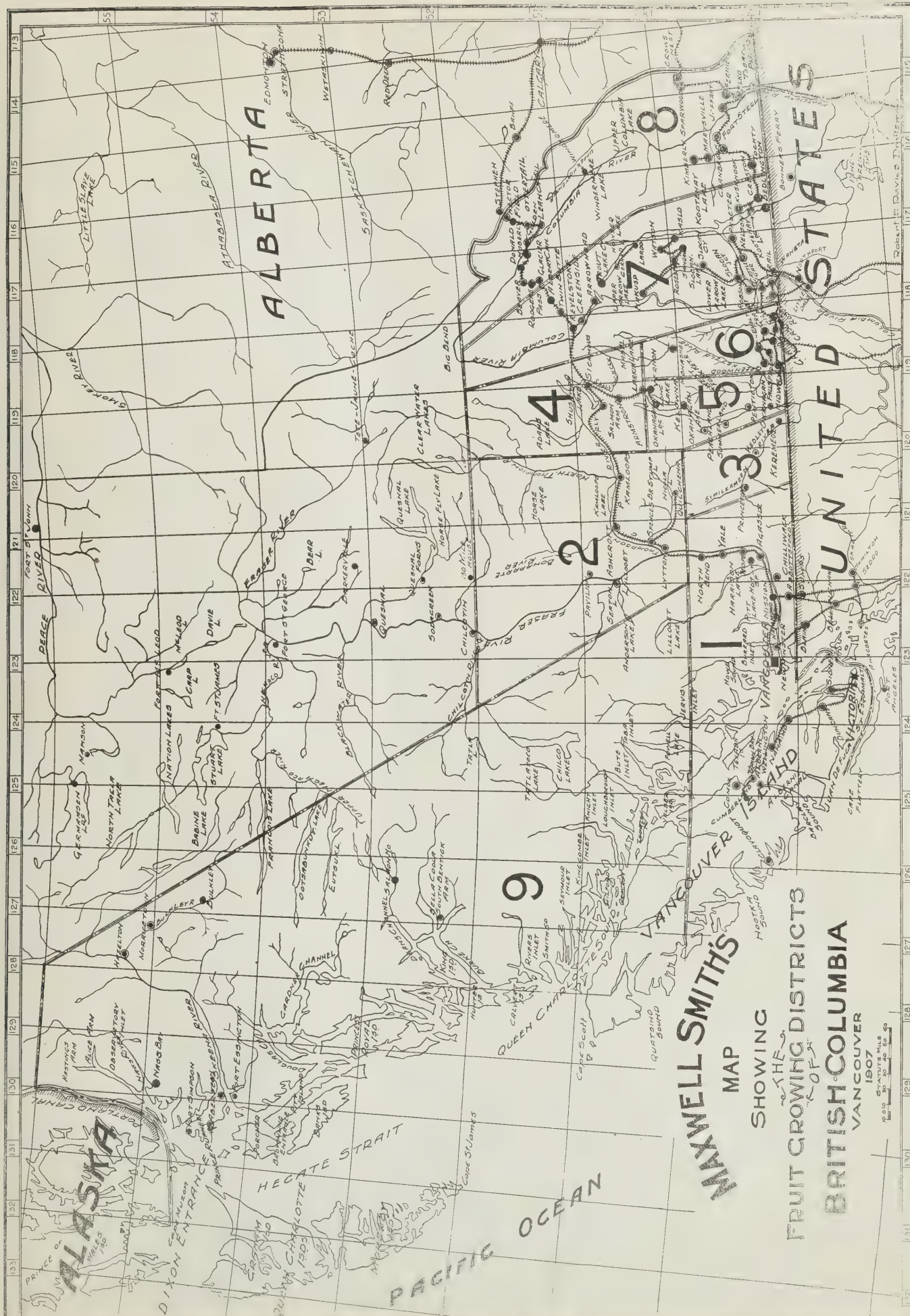
MARKETS.

The farmer and fruit grower of British Columbia need never worry about their markets. In such a vast country, with well established cities and towns, and with new ones constantly springing up, splendid markets are afforded. In fact, the production does not begin to meet the demand, as is shown by the fact that nearly \$2,000,000 are sent out of the Province annually for farm products, such as butter, eggs and poultry, which can stably be produced at home, while fresh meats and pork m. bacon and lard are imported to the tune of \$2,000,000.

better than the apples they have been accustomed to get from California.

OLD COUNTRY DEMAND.

Newtown Pippins and Cox's Orange Pippins are being largely planted with a view of supplying the Old Country market with these varieties. It has already been proved that British Columbia fruit can be placed in the Old Country markets in shape to compete more favorably with Eastern fruit. Men entitled to speak with authority say that the Newtown Pippins grown in British Columbia cannot be beaten anywhere.



MAXWELL SMITH'S
MAP

SHOWING

THE
FRUIT GROWING DISTRICTS
OF

BRITISH COLUMBIA

VANCOUVER
1907

SCALE
STATUTE MILE
0 10 20 30

Robert H. Davis, T. Smith

120°

130°





BRITISH COLUMBIA

Canadian Pacific
Esquimalt & Nanaimo
Grand Trunk Pacific
Great Northern

Statute Miles, 60 = 1 Inch.

Rand, McNally & Co.'s New Business Atlas Map of Western Canada
Copyright 1907 by Rand, McNally & Co.

Minerals

British Columbia is unquestionably the "Mineral Province" of Canada, being easily first in the extent and variety of its mineral resources. Since 1858 this Province has produced about \$275,000,000 in this line, and the production for 1907 alone amounted to \$25,738,983, an increase of over three-quarters of a million over the aggregate of 1906.

The minerals contributing to this great output of treasure are gold, silver, copper, lead, coal and coke, and it will not be long before iron will form an important part of the British Columbia mining industry, large occurrences of this ore on Vancouver and other Coast Islands being now under investigation.

This grand total of nearly \$26,000,000 will undoubtedly be largely increased each coming year, for the mineral resources of this Province are only partially developed.

GOLD MINING.

It was gold mining which first turned the attention of the world to British Columbia. This was established in 1858, the output being \$705,000. In 1863 it was nearly \$4,000,000, and the Province for a time thereafter became the "Mecca" of treasure seekers from "the four corners of the earth." This was what is known as placer mining.

Lode gold mining began modestly in 1893 with a production of \$23,404. This last year produced \$4,129,246.

But coal mining is really the oldest established branch of the industry, and it continues to increase in magnitude. Last year the coal produced amounted to 1,856,600 tons, representing a value of \$6,498,100.

MINERAL PRODUCTION LAST YEAR.

The following table, which is an approximate estimate, particularizes the mineral production of British Columbia for the year 1907:—

Placer Gold	\$ 700,000
Lode Gold	4,129,246
Silver	1,852,320
Copper	7,678,453
Lead	2,318,864
Building Stone, etc.	1,200,000
Coal	6,498,100
Coke	1,362,000
Grand Total	\$25,738,983

WHERE GOLD IS FOUND.

Gold is distributed all over British Columbia. There are few places where "colors" may not be found for the seeking, and the metal is met with in paying quantities in almost every section. Among the districts and divisions which contribute to the total production of gold are:—Cariboo, Quesnel, Omineca, Cassiar, Atlin, Skeena, East Kootenay, Fort Steele, Windermere, Golden, West Kootenay, Nelson, Slocan, Trail Creek, Revelstoke, Trout Lake, Lardeau, Lillooet, Yale, Grand Forks, Greenwood, Osoyoos, Similkameen, Vernon, Ashcroft, Kamloops, New Westminster, Nanaimo, Alberni, West Coast Vancouver Island and Victoria. A considerable portion of the gold is found incorporated with silver, copper and lead ores, from which it is separated at the smelters and refineries.

SILVER WIDELY DISTRIBUTED.

Silver, which for the most part is found in conjunction with lead and copper, is also widely distributed, the districts contributing to the grand total being:—Cassiar, East Kootenay, Fort Steele, Golden, Windermere, West Kootenay, Ainsworth, Slocan, Nelson, Trail Creek, Trout Lake, Lardeau, Revelstoke, Arrow Lake, Lillooet, Yale, Greenwood, Grand Forks, Osoyoos, Ashcroft, Kamloops, Similkameen, Victoria, Alberni, Quatsino, Nanaimo and New Westminster.

About 80 per cent. of the silver produced is obtained from silver-lead ores, the remaining 20 per cent. being chiefly found associated with copper. A large part of the silver produced comes from Slocan District, about one-fourth from Fort Steele District, while the other districts mentioned above account for the rest. The lead production is chiefly in East Kootenay, Slocan and Ainsworth.

COPPER ALSO PLENTIFUL.

The range of copper is almost, if not quite, as wide as that of the more precious metals, the discovery of large bodies of ore being constantly reported from as yet undeveloped parts of the Province. The chief sources of copper production at present are Boundary, Rossland, Coast, Yale, Kamloops, Nelson, Nanaimo Alberni and Victoria Districts.

FAST FIELDS OF COAL.

Coal is found in commercial quantities in many sections. The only working mines are at Ladysmith, Nanaimo and Comox on Vancouver Island; at Fernie, Morrissey, Michel and Carbonado in East Kootenay, and at Nicola, Yale District, but there are extensive beds of coal at several points, viz.:—Quatsino Sound, Alert Bay, Port McNeil, Port Rupert and Sooke on Vancouver Island; a large deposit of anthracite on Queen Charlotte Islands, and on the Mainland in East Kootenay, Nicola, Similkameen, Tulameen, Kamloops, Bulkley River Valley, Telqua River, Omineca and Peace River. The wide distribution and great extent of those numerous coal measures, surrounded as they are by a country of endless agricultural and mineral resources, gives assurance of prosperity to future generations for centuries to come, and must be considered one of the most important assets of the Province.

DEPOSITS OF IRON.

Large deposits of iron ore have been discovered in various localities on the Mainland and on Vancouver and other Islands, but none of them have been developed in a commercial sense. About 20,000 tons have been taken from Texada Island to supply a small iron furnace established at Irondale, Washington, which ceased operations in 1901, but has now resumed work. The only place on the Mainland where iron had been mined in any quantity, and only to the extent of 3,000 to 4,000 tons, is at Cherry Creek, near Kamloops, the magnetite being shipped to Nelson for use as a flux in lead smelting. At Bull River, Grey Creek and Kitchener, in East Kootenay, are iron deposits of considerable extent, as well as near Trail, West Kootenay. Iron also exists in large bodies at Sechelt, and near Fort George. The principal deposits occur on Vancouver Island, and are of large extent and conveniently situated for manufacturing purposes. The growing demand of all the country west of the Rocky Mountains for manufacturers of iron and steel and the increasing Oriental trade should be an inducement to capital to establish an iron industry in this Province, where all the necessary elements are found in abundance and so closely grouped as to insure economic production. It may be

added that the iron ores of Vancouver Island are of exceptionally high grade, and almost wholly free from sulphur and phosphorus. The principal deposits are on the Gordon River, Bugaboo Creek, and Barkley Sound, all within forty miles of Victoria, and on Quatsino Sound on the west coast.

ZINC ALSO FOUND.

Zinc also promises to play a part of considerable importance in the mining industry of British Columbia. This occurs in the

PETROLEUM FIELDS.

Much attention is now being given to the petroleum fields of Southeast Kootenay, where a large area of oil-bearing strata is known to exist. Several companies are at work boring and otherwise developing their properties and the reports of the progress are encouraging, leading to the hope of the establishment of a new and important industry. Specimens of oil from the Flat Head Valley and other localities are of superior quality and singularly free from impurities.



In the Gold Country

form of zinc blende, principally in the Slocan District. An exhaustive report on the zinc resources of British Columbia was recently published by the Dominion Department of Mines, which ranks as an authority on the subject. Copies may be obtained upon application to the Department, Ottawa.

OTHER MINERALS.

Besides those mentioned above, British Columbia has deposits of almost every known economic mineral. Amongst these may be mentioned plumbago, platinum, cinnabar, molybdenum, chromic iron, manganese, asbestos, mica, asphaltum, gypsum, schulite, aquerite, pyrites, osmiridium, and palladium. Several of these have been found in workable quantities, while others are mere occurrences, the extent of which has not yet been ascertained.

MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS.

Marble, granite, sandstone, lime, brick, and fire clay, cement and pottery clay are well distributed and are being utilized to meet local demands. Considerable lime and cement is now being manufactured for domestic use and exportation, and the trade is increasing satisfactorily. A form of slate is found on one of the Queen Charlotte Islands which cuts easily, hardens with exposure and takes a fine polish.

SMEETING AND REFINING.

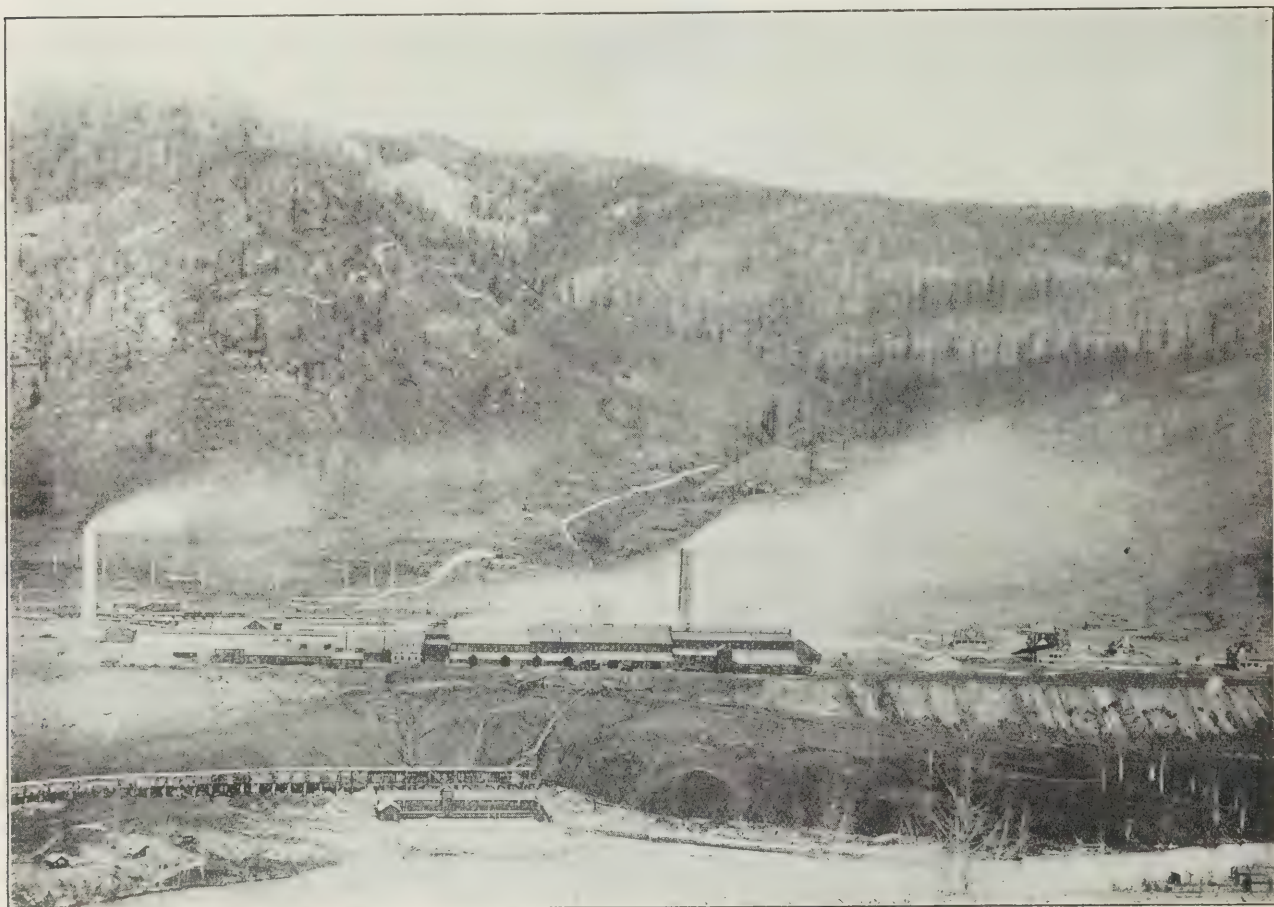
The smelting industry has fairly kept pace with the mining development. In the early days of mining several smelting plants were installed before there was ore mined or blocked out with

which to supply them and, consequently, some heavy losses were sustained by too sanguine promoters. These costly lessons made capital over-cautious, and for some years practically all the ore mined was sent abroad for treatment. The development of mining on business principles, which followed the "wild-catting" period common to all new mining countries, eventually restored confidence and smelting soon grew to be an important and profitable industry. Expert metallurgists and chemists and skilled mechanics experimented till the most economic methods and processes were devised for treating the different classes of ores, and to-day British Columbia has eleven smelters, and one refining plant, with a combined daily capacity of about

COST IS REDUCED.

The cost of mining and smelting has been gradually reduced in the older established camps, thanks to the introduction of the most modern machinery and intelligent and scientific management, until it is now reported to be about the lowest in the world. A leading scientific journal, published in the United States, said recently:—

"Ten years ago the idea of smelting for a dollar a ton and mining for \$1.10 a ton would have been scouted as impossible. Yet this has been done at the Granby mines (British Columbia), with an exceptionally favourable ore and exceptionally well



A British Columbia Smelter

7,500 to 10,000 tons of ore. These plants are distributed as follows:—Grand Forks, (Granby Smelter), Greenwood and Boundary Falls, in the Boundary District; Trail, Canadian Smelting Works (including lead and copper smelting works, a lead refining plant, and a sheet lead and lead pipe manufacturing plant), Nelson, Hall Mines smelter, and Pilot Bay, in West Kootenay; and at Marysville in East Kootenay. There are two smelters on Vancouver Island, at Crofton and Ladysmith, one at Van Anda, Texada Island, and a zinc smelter at Frank, just over the boundary of British Columbia in Alberta. A good indication of the present healthy state of the mining industry lies in the fact that some of the smelters which had lain idle for some time have resumed operations, while others increased, and in some instances doubled their capacity.

applied skill. In Tennessee, with low priced labour and fuel, they smelt a copper bearing pyrrhotite for \$1.30 per ton."

AN IMPORTANT INDUSTRY.

The importance of the mining industry to British Columbia cannot be overstated. With a production which this year aggregated \$26,000,000, representing more than \$150 per head for every white man, woman and child in the Province, there can be no doubt as to its future.

In 1906 the Granby Company distributed \$1,620,000 to its stockholders; Le Roi, \$175,000; Le Roi No. 2, \$240,000; Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada (for a half year), \$234,940; Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company, \$350,000, and several other companies showed equally satisfactory results.

MINERS' WAGES.

The current wages paid in and about the mines are as follows:

Miners, \$3 to \$4 per day (12 to 16 shillings); helpers, \$2 to \$3 (8 to 12 shillings); labourers, \$2 to \$2.50 per day (8 to 10 shillings); blacksmiths and mechanics, \$3 to \$5 per day (12 to 20 shillings).

Board is usually \$7 (28 shillings) per week at mining camps.

ASSAY OFFICES.

The Provincial Government Assay Office at Victoria purchases gold from the miners at its full value less charges of assaying, which usually amounts to less than one-half of one per cent. The Dominion Government also maintains an assay office at Vancouver, where gold is bought on the same terms.

Fisheries

British Columbia's fisheries produce an average of more than \$7,000,000 annually, and in one year, 1905, the total leaped to \$9,850,216, or one-third the whole fishery yield of Canada. Of this splendid total \$8,330,713 was derived from salmon, halibut contributing \$445,070, and herring \$243,140. In 1906 the total yield was \$7,003,347, the decrease being due to the shortage in the salmon industry, which reaches the greatest proportions every fourth year. As the fishing industry of British Columbia is only in its infancy, there is little doubt that in a very few years the coast line of this Province will become one of the most famous fishing grounds in the world.

PRINCIPAL FOOD FISHES.

The principal food fishes of British Columbia are: salmon (five varieties, viz., sockeye, spring or tye, coho, hump-back and dog), halibut, cod, (several varieties) herring, sturgeon, bass, oolachans, smelts, perch, trout, skill, sardines, anchovies, shad, oysters, clams, crabs, shrimps and prawns. Whales are very plentiful along the coast and in Behring Sea, and a whaling company recently organised, with stations at several points on Vancouver Island, is doing a profitable business. Dog fish, a species of shark, which prey upon the salmon and other fish, are valuable for their oil and the manufacture of guano, and several companies are taking them in large numbers.



Exterior Harrison Lake Hatchery.

SALMON INDUSTRY THE LARGEST.

At present the salmon industry is easily the largest in the British Columbia fisheries. Although 1906 was not what is known as a "big year," there were in operation 77 canneries, which, with their equipment, represented a value of \$1,757,000, and giving employment to 14,665. They placed on the market over thirty million pounds of canned salmon, besides over twenty million pounds disposed of, fresh or salted. Thus the whole aggregated nearly fifty-one million pounds of this King fish, valued altogether at five million dollars.



Interior Fish Hatchery at Harrison Lake.

HATCHERIES ESTABLISHED.

The importance of the salmon industry is well recognised by the powers that be, and the Dominion Government has established eight hatcheries, one of which, at Harrison Lake, is the largest in the world, having a capacity of 30,000,000 eggs. In addition to these there is a large one being operated under the control of the Provincial Government, and another under private auspices. Hatcheries are the backbone of the industry, and a liberal policy concerning them is being pursued.

HALIBUT FISHING.

Next to the salmon industry that of halibut fishing is the most important. This fish, which is of splendid quality, is found in all the deep waters on the British Columbia coast line, particularly around the Queen Charlotte Islands. The principal company operating in British Columbia is the New England Fish Company, which expresses its immense catch to the market in the eastern United States by way of Vancouver and the Canadian Pacific railway. Then there are numerous companies which operate out of Seattle and other North Pacific United States ports. In 1905 about 40,000,000 pounds of halibut was taken from these waters, about 9,000,000 pounds of which was landed in British Columbia, and the rest in American coast cities. Last year between 11,000,000 pounds and 12,000,000 pounds of this fish, representing a value of more than \$570,000 was landed at British Columbia points. The opportunities afforded for this industry in British Columbia are unlimited, and the creation of new markets, constituting an ever-pressing demand, will unquestionably stimulate greater interest and activity in it.



A Lift at Salmon Traps.

HERRING ALSO.

Herring fishing also promises to be an industry of undoubted importance. This fish abounds in the coast waters, Nanaimo, a city on the east of Vancouver Island, being the centre of the industry so far.

WHALING INDUSTRY.

In recent years whaling has become a profitable enterprise. Three stations have been established, two on the west coast of Vancouver Island, and one on the east side, near Nanaimo. During the greater part of last summer an average of three whales a day per station was maintained. The principal products, oil, whalebone and fertilizer, have been shipped in large quantities from these stations.

LOTS OF COD.

Cod fishing has not been given much attention, but seems to offer good opportunities for profit if carried on systematically. The oolachan, a fish of the smelt family, swarms to the rivers in the early summer and is caught in large quantities by the Indians, with whom it is a staple food. It is a delicious fish, delicate in flavour, and should afford profitable business if canned or otherwise preserved for export.

OTHER SEA PRODUCTS.

There are many other sea products which might be turned to account with advantage. Very little has been done in the

minor branches of the fishing industry, yet there is little doubt that canning crabs, clams, sardines, smelts, prawns, shrimps, etc., could be made to pay handsomely, while giving employment to a large number of people.

SEALING INDUSTRY.

Sealing was at one time a leading source of profit in British Columbia, but the business has fallen off considerably of late, owing to restrictions imposed by the Behring Sea Award and the decreasing number of seals. The average catch for five years ending 1903 was 26,300 skins, as compared with an average of 62,600 skins for the previous five-year period. The value of the 1905 catch was \$331,152, and in 1906 it was \$316,224. The Victoria sealing fleet consists of 37 schooners.

GAME FISH.

Apart from the commercial aspects of British Columbia's fisheries, they offer exceptionally good sport to the amateur fisherman and angler. All the numerous rivers, creeks and lakes as well as the sea, teem with fish, so that the gentle art may be enjoyed at all seasons and in every part of the Province.

OYSTERS AND LOBSTERS.

Oysters have been raised by private parties on Vancouver Island, and recently several companies were organized to embark in this industry.

The Dominion Government is about to conduct experiments in lobster propagation, and should these be successful, the foundation of a profitable industry will be laid.

TOTAL FISHERY PRODUCTS.

The total products of the British Columbia fisheries for 1906 were:—

Kinds of Fish.	Quantity.	Value.	Total.
		\$	\$
Salmon, canned . 48 lb. cases	629,460	3,776,760	
“ fresh or frozen . lb.	5,156,480	483,934	
“ smoked	425,900	42,590	
“ dry salted	14,503,252	771,843	
“ pickled brls.	2,180	21,800	
			5,096,927
Halibut lb.	11,416,700		570,835
Herring, salted and fresh “	8,934,000	446,250	
“ smoked	187,900	18,790	
			465,040
Oolachons, fresh	547,560	27,378	
“ smoked	7,000	700	
“ salted brls.	1,780	17,800	
			45,878
Smelts lb.	412,500		20,625
Trout	484,900		48,490
Cod	711,000		39,200
Shad	10,000		500
Sturgeon	25,000		2,500
Mixed fish	466,400		26,875
Oysters sacks	1,450		5,075
Clams			9,820
Mussels, crabs, shrimps, &c “			6,675
Estimate of fish not included above			298,061
Fish oil gals.	125,265		43,842
Fish guano tons	140		3,570
Fur seal skins No.	10,368		316,224
Hair seal skins “	5,600		3,150
Total, 1906			7,003,347

Timber

British Columbia has the largest compact area of marketable timber on the continent, comprising 182,000,000 acres. When one considers that Canada's entire timber domain, the greatest in the world, by the way, is 1,657,600,000, the important part played by the Pacific Province in the lumber industry will be readily appreciated. This immense extent of forest and woodland is not, of course, all of present commercial value, as much of it is covered with small trees only fit for fuel and domestic purposes, which would not be considered as "timber" by loggers, who choose only the largest and best trees. As far north as Alaska the coast is heavily timbered, the forest line following the indentations of the shore and the river valleys and fringing the mountain sides.

BRITISH COLUMBIA'S PRINCIPAL TREES.

The trees indigenous to the Province are: White fir, western white fir, mountain balsam, large-leaved maple, vine maple, red alder, arbutus, western birch, canoe birch, western dogwood, red cedar, American larch, mountain larch, western larch, white spruce, western black spruce, black spruce, white marked pine, scrub pine, white mountain pine, yellow pine, western crab-apple, balsam, poplar, cottonwood, aspen, cherry, Douglas fir, western white oak, lance-leaved willow, willow, western yew, giant cedar, yellow cypress or cedar, western hemlock, Alpine hemlock.

THE DOUGLAS FIR.

The Douglas fir, the most widely distributed and valuable tree found on the Pacific coast, grows as far north as 51 deg., where it is supplanted by the cypress, or yellow cedar, red cedar, hemlock, and spruce. The fir is very widely distributed, being found from the coast to the Rocky Mountains. On the coast it attains immense proportions, sometimes towering to a height of 300 feet, with a base circumference of 30 to 50 feet. The best average trees are 150 feet clear of limbs and five to six feet in diameter. The fir is the staple of commerce, prized for its durability and strength. The great bodies of this timber are found on Vancouver Island, on the coast of the mainland and in the Selkirk and Gold Mountains.

OTHER IMPORTANT TREES.

Next to the Douglas fir in importance are the cypress and red cedar, both of which are of great value and much in demand. Red cedar shingles are the standard, and are finding an increasing market in eastern Canada. The white spruce is also much sought after by certain builders for use in the better class of buildings. Hemlock is abundant in the Province and possesses qualities which should make it more valued than it is. The western species is different and much superior to the eastern hemlock, and is as serviceable in many ways as more prized lumber. There are many other trees of commercial value which are manufactured into lumber, including white pine, tamarack, balsam, yew, maple and cotton wood.

MANY SAW MILLS.

There are about 160 saw mills in the Province, big and small, and a large number of shingle mills, planing mills, and sash and door factories, representing, with logging plants, logging railways, tug boats, etc., and exclusive of the value of lands purchased and leased as timber limits—about \$20,000,000 of capital invested in this industry.

LUMBER OUTPUT.

The output of lumber is increasing very rapidly, as will be seen by comparing the following figures showing the total lumber cut:—

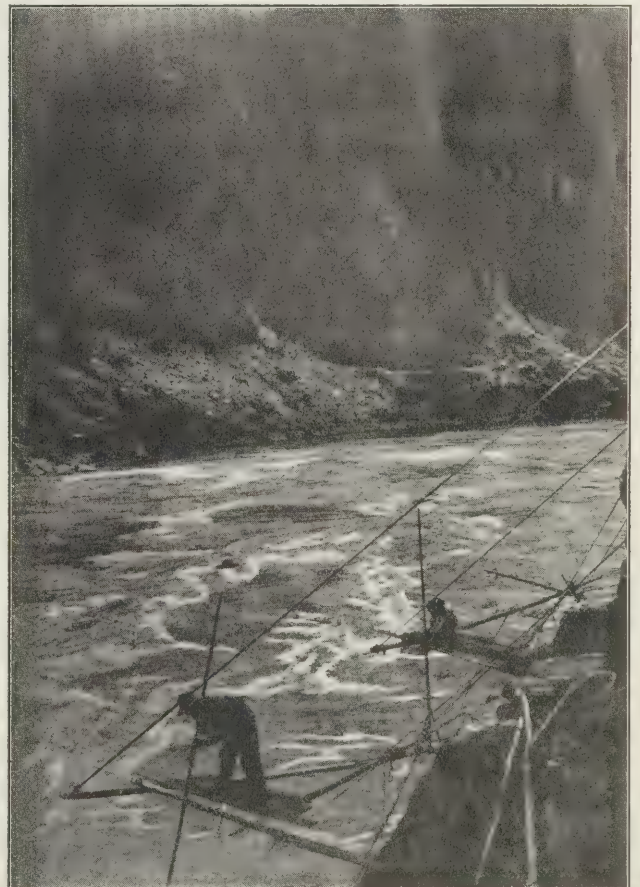
Year.	Feet.
1904	325,271,500
1905	473,713,900
1906	657,000,000

DEMAND FOR TIMBER.

The demand for standing timber is very great, Eastern Canadian and United States lumbermen, as well as those already established in the Province, showing a keen rivalry in staking out and securing licenses for tracts of timber in all parts of the Province. The urgency of the demand for timber is shown by the number of timber cutting licenses issued during the past four years, which were as follows:—

1903.....	1,307
1904.....	1,451
1905.....	2,173
1906.....	3,960

These figures are exclusive of over 1,000 hand-loggers' licenses issued during the past year, and show a remarkable increase in the acreage of timber staked in each year. As each license



Indians Fishing on Fraser River.

represents a square mile, or 640 acres, the number of acres taken up in each year would be:

Year.	Acres.
1903	836,480
1904	938,640
1905	1,390,720
1906	2,534,400

THE MARKETS.

At one time the foreign market was the principal outlet for British Columbia's lumber. The marked development of the North-west, however, has since created a market of almost illimitable possibilities, which promises to extend as that development continues. In the interior alone, depending almost entirely on this North-west market, there are fifty or more saw mills, with a combined output of more than 280,000,000 feet annually and representing an investment of nearly \$10,000,000.

PULP AND PAPER.

In the manufacture of paper pulp and paper the future holds an important place for British Columbia. Possessing the raw material in enormous areas, either on deep water or along rivers or streams which furnish easy communication, and where the facilities for the generation of power are unlimited, this Province offers an excellent field for enterprise along the line of pulp and paper manufacture. A number of companies have been organized, and having obtained concessions of timber and water rights, it is expected that there will be considerable activity in this industry before long.

The countries of the Orient, Australia, New Zealand, Western coast of Mexico and South America should provide customers for British Columbia paper, while the home market, which is rapidly growing, must soon attain large dimensions, necessitating a corresponding requirement of paper. This home market would include the North-west as far as Winnipeg, close proximity to which affording British Columbia manufacturers a decided advantage over competitors more remote.

Japan furnishes great possibilities along this line, her yearly importation of paper averaging over \$2,000,000, and of pulp, \$600,000.

TABLE OF DISTANCES.

In competing for this trans-Pacific trade, British Columbia's geographical advantage should be borne in mind. This is shown by the following table of distances:—

	From Vancouver.	From London.
	(Miles)	(Miles)
Yokohama	4,283	12,186
Hong Kong	6,271	10,185
Shanghai	5,461	10,995
Brisbane	6,755	12,465
Sydney	7,265	12,558
Auckland	8,058	13,500

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

Transportation facilities, generally speaking, are good, but within a very short time, districts not well favoured in this particular will be tapped by railway lines. The operation of the Grand Trunk Pacific across the central section of the Province, and the branches that must follow, will open up one of the most fertile regions in America, accomplishing for this region, what the Canadian Pacific Railway and its branches did for the southern districts.

Sportsman's Paradise

British Columbia is a sportsman's Paradise. There he can find a larger variety of game and fish than in any other part of the continent. Grizzly bears roam in the interior fastnesses, black bears can be found in all parts of the Province, bighorn sheep, goat and caribou abound in the mountain regions, while deer of several varieties are to be found all over the Province. Elk shooting may be had on the northern part of Vancouver Island, while panthers are frequently bagged on the coast and in the interior. Of birds there are five species of grouse, all kinds of wild fowl, and on the coast the pheasant affords splendid wing shooting.

Fishing is equally good, salmon and trout being the principal objects of the sportsman's skill. The former are caught with spoon bait in the salt water, as British Columbia salmon do not rise to the fly, as a rule.

There are excellent hotels for hunters and fishermen at the various resorts.

Cities

The principal cities in British Columbia are:—Victoria, Vancouver, New Westminster, Nanaimo, Nelson, Rossland, Ladysmith, Revelstoke, Kamloops, Fernie, Kaslo, Grand Forks, Greenwood, Trail, Cranbrook, Vernon, Armstrong, Enderby, Kelowna.

Victoria is the capital and is beautifully situated on the southern extremity of Vancouver Island. It is a celebrated tourist resort, noted for its superb climate, its magnificent scenery and imposing buildings. Population about 35,000.

Vancouver is the commercial metropolis of the mainland. It is situated on Burrard Inlet. It is the Pacific terminus of the C.P.R. main line, and is one of the most enterprising cities on the Pacific coast, its growth being phenomenal. Population about 70,000.

New Westminster is situated on the Fraser River and was the former capital. It is the centre of the salmon canning industry, and is besides a depot for a fine agricultural district near at hand. Population about 10,000.

Nanaimo is the great coal centre of Vancouver Island. It is about 72 miles from Victoria, on the east coast of the Island. It has also become the centre of an extensive herring industry. Its population is about 9,000.

Rossland, the mining centre of West Kootenay, has grown in ten years from an obscure mining camp to a well ordered, substantial city of about 5,500. Rossland's mines are famed the world over, and their development is proving their permanency.

Nelson, situated on the west arm of Kootenay Lake, has a population of 7,000. It is a well laid out and solidly built town, the principal buildings being of brick and stone. It is the judicial centre of Kootenay and an important wholesale business point.

Kaslo is an important trade centre on the west shore of Kootenay Lake. It is supplied with good stores, hotels, churches and schools, waterworks, electric lights and telephones. The population is about 1,800.

Ladysmith, on Oyster Harbor, east coast of Vancouver Island, is one of the youngest towns in the Province. It is the shipping port for the adjacent Extension coal mines, and the transfer point for through freight between the Island and the Mainland.

Kamloops is the distributing point for a very large agricultural, ranching and mining country, and is the chief cattle market

of British Columbia. It is also the centre of a big lumbering district. Its population is about 2,000.

Revelstoke, on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, is a railway divisional point and the gateway to West Kootenay. It is the centre of a good mining and lumbering district. The population is about 2,500.

Fernie, is a coal town on the Crow's Nest Pass Railway. There are 1,500 coke ovens at Fernie, which supply fuel to the Kootenay and Boundary smelters. The population is 3,500.

Grand Forks, the chief town of the Boundary District (population 2,500) is situated at the junction of the North Fork with the main Kettle River. It is the site of the Granby smelter, the largest plant of its kind in the Province.

Kelowna and Enderby are also prosperous and growing towns in this district.

Prince Rupert is an infant town on Kaien Island, from which great things are expected. It is the Pacific terminus of the G.T.P.

Education

The educational facilities of the Province are excellent. The school system is free and non-sectarian, and in every rural district where there are twenty children between the ages of six and sixteen, a school is established. In the cities there are High Schools, where classics and higher mathematics are taught. A



Douglas Fir, Monarch of the Forest

Greenwood, 22 miles west of Grand Forks, is the centre of a rich mining district. The population is 2,500.

Trail, on the Columbia River, 9 miles from Rossland, is the centre of the smelting industry in West Kootenay. The population is estimated at 2,000.

Cranbrook, a divisional point of the Crow's Nest Railway, is situated in the fertile valley which lies between the Selkirk and Rocky Mountains. It is the principal lumbering point in East Kootenay. Population, 2,500.

Vernon is the centre and supply depot for the Okanagan District, and is surrounded by a splendid farming, cattle and fruit country. The population is about 1,800.

Armstrong, 32 miles south of Sicamous Junction, is an important lumbering and flour-milling point.

Bill was recently introduced into the Provincial Legislature, providing for a grant for a Provincial University, and this will be established before long. Attendance in the Public Schools is compulsory. Teachers' salaries range from \$50.00 per month in the rural schools to \$150.00 per month in the city graded and high schools.

HIGH SCHOOLS.

The High Schools are at Victoria, Vancouver, New Westminster, Nanaimo, Nelson, Rossland, Cumberland, Vernon, Kaslo, Chilliwack, Grand Forks, Kamloops and Revelstoke. The High Schools of Victoria and Vancouver are affiliated with McGill University, Montreal.

There is also an excellent Provincial Normal School in Vancouver.

Land

Land may be obtained in different parts of the Province as below, being divided naturally into three districts, according to topography and climatic conditions. These are:—

1. The Upper Mainland.—All the country to the eastward of the Coast Range, and including the large cattle ranges and what is known as the Dry Belt.

2. The Lower Mainland.—All that portion of the sea coast to the westward of the Coast Range, and including the rich delta lands of the Fraser River. This part of the country is generally heavily wooded with big timber and is the wettest part of the Province.

3. The Islands.—All that portion including Vancouver Island and the adjacent islands. This division partakes somewhat of the character of the two others, and resembles the first in the distribution of the flora and the less precipitation.

DESCRIPTION OF LAND.

Division No. 1 includes the Boundary Country, Similkameen, Okanagan Lake, Okanagan, Shuswap Lake, Thompson River Valley (upper and lower), Nicola, Upper Fraser Valley, Chilcotin and Cariboo Wagon Road. Improved or partly cleared land in the Boundary District is held at about \$50 per acre. Similkameen, \$25 to \$150, the latter being irrigated. Okanagan Lake, \$60 to \$250 for water fronts, irrigated and improved lands and from \$1 to \$25 for non-irrigated. Okanagan bush land, \$5 to \$20; partly cleared and improved, \$10 to \$50 and up to \$100 per acre. Shuswap and Upper Thompson Valley, prices about the same as Okanagan. Land may be bought at lower rates than those quoted in Nicola, Upper Fraser Valley, Chilcotin and Cariboo. It is hard to give definite figures as the country is so extensive and conditions are so varied.

Division No. 2 includes Delta, Surrey, Lanley, Matsqui, Sumas, Chilliwack, South Vancouver, Burnaby, Coquitlam, Maple Ridge, Mission, Dewdney, Nicomen and Kent, and prices of land vary very much. The improved land is held at \$5 to \$20, while reclaimed (dyked) land sells from \$40 up to \$100.

Division No. 3 embraces Victoria, Esquimalt, Metchosin, Sooke, Highland, Lake Saanich, Cowichan, Nanaimo, Comox, Alberni, San Juan and Port Rupert Districts and the numerous islands of the Gulf of Georgia. As in other parts of the Province, there are no fixed prices for land. They vary with locality and the estimates of the owners. Wild land, mostly heavily timbered, can be bought from \$3.50 to \$10 per acre, while improved land ranges all the way from \$20 to \$200 according to extent and value of improvements.

While some of these prices may be thought high it must be considered that a small farm well located and well tilled in British Columbia will produce more and return bigger profits than a much larger area of land in most other countries.

DOMINION GOVERNMENT LANDS.

All the lands in British Columbia within twenty miles on each side of the Canadian Pacific Railway main line are the property of Canada, with all the timber and minerals they contain (except precious metals). This tract of land, with its timber, hay, water-powers, coal and stone, is now administered by the Department of the Interior of Canada, practically according to the same laws and regulations as are all the public lands in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories. Government agencies are established at Kamloops, in the mountains, and New Westminster on the coast.

HOMESTEAD CONDITIONS.

Any British subject who is the sole head of a family, or any male of the age of 18 years, may secure a homestead of 160 acres on any unoccupied Dominion land, on application to the local land agent and on payment of a fee of \$10. The homesteader must reside on the land for six months in every year, and cultivate at least 15 acres for three years, when he will be entitled to a free grant or patent.

The Dominion Government also owns 3,500,000 acres in the Peace River District. The boundaries of this block of land have not been defined as yet and consequently all that portion of the Peace River Valley lying within British Columbia is reserved and not open to preemption or purchase.

CANADIAN PACIFIC LANDS.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company controls large areas of farming, fruit, ranching and timber lands in the Kootenay and Boundary Districts. Generally speaking, their prices for agricultural lands are as follows:—

First Class Lands.—Lands suitable for agricultural purposes in their present condition, or which are capable of being brought under cultivation profitably by the clearing of the timber thereon, or which are wild hay meadow lands. Price, \$5 per acre.

Second Class Lands.—Lands which are suitable for agricultural purposes only when irrigated. Price, \$2.50 per acre.

Third Class Lands.—Mountainous and rocky tracts of land, unfit for agricultural purposes, and which cannot under any reasonable condition be brought under cultivation. Price \$1 per acre.

E. & N. LANDS.

The Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Company owns 1,500,000 acres of agricultural, timber and mineral lands on Vancouver Island, extending from Otter Point on the southwest to Crown Mountain in the Comox District which include within their boundaries all the flourishing farming, mining, lumbering and fishing communities along the East Coast and the line of the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway, a tract recognized to be the choicest portion of Vancouver Island. This is being systematically explored by the Company, whose intention it is to clear the land of timber and divide it into convenient sized lots, when it will be offered for sale to fruitgrowers, farmers, poultry and dairy-men, at reasonable prices and on favourable terms.

Railway branches to the most fertile valleys and the principal timber and mineral districts will soon be constructed.

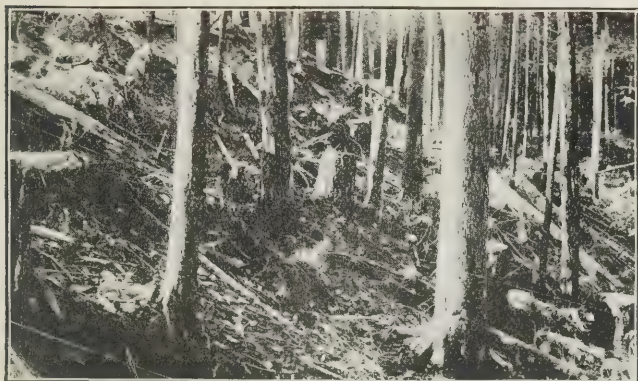
TAXATION.

Beyond the limits of incorporated cities, towns and municipalities taxes are collected by the Provincial Government. According to the latest Assessment Act the rates of taxation are:—

On Real Property....	3-5 of one per cent. of assessed value.
“ Personal “	3-5 of one per cent. of assessed value.
“ Wild Land.	4 per cent.
“ *Coal Land, Class A.	1 per cent.
“ **Coal Land, Class B.	2 per cent.
“ Timber Land.....	2 per cent.
On income of \$2,000 or under	1½ per cent.
On income over \$2,000 and not exceeding \$3,000. . .	1¾ per cent.
On income over \$3,000 and not exceeding \$4,000. . .	2 per cent.
On income over \$4,000 and not exceeding \$7,000. . .	3 per cent.
On income over \$7,000.	4 per cent.

*Working mines.

**Unworked mines.



Hillside after Logging.

Discount of 10 per cent. allowed if paid before June 30, and the following exemptions from taxation are granted:—

On personal property up to \$500 (to farmers only). Farm and orchard products, and income from farm.

On income up to \$1,000.

On pre-empted land for two years from date of record and an exemption of \$500 for four years after record.

In addition to above taxes, royalty is reserved on coal, timber and minerals.

How to Reach B. C.

From the United Kingdom.—Several lines of steamships ply between British and Canadian ports, and full and reliable information regarding routes, rates of passage, etc., can be obtained at the office of the Agent-General of British Columbia, Salisbury House, Finsbury Circus, London; the office of the High Commissioner for Canada, 17 Victoria Street, London, S.W.; the office of the Canadian Commissioner of Emigration, 11–12 Charing Cross, London, W.C.; the offices of the Canadian Pacific Railway, 62–65 Charing Cross, S.W., and 67 and 68 King William Street, E.C., London; or to the Dominion Government Agents at Birmingham, Cardiff, Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast or Glasgow.

From the United States through tickets may be bought to any point in British Columbia over any of the transcontinental railways and their branches and connections.

Pointers About B. C.

British Columbia is the largest province in the Dominion, its area being more than 380,000 square miles. It is rectangular in shape, and commands Canada's approach to the Pacific Ocean.

British Columbia has the mildest climate of all the provinces, particularly in the settled sections, where severe winters and hot summers are unknown. Some parts of the interior, notably the Okanagan District and the region about Kamloops, are well-known health resorts.

British Columbia's resources are unequalled in magnitude and variety. They include minerals, fisheries and timber, while agriculture, ranching and fruit-growing are profitably carried on.

British Columbia's aggregate production in 1906 was more than \$55,000,000, equal to \$200 per head of the population, and this is hardly more than the beginning.

British Columbia's trade is the largest in the world per capita. In 1906 the imports were \$15,718,579, and the exports, \$22,817,578, which was an increase in the total trade of the Province in two years of \$10,000,000.

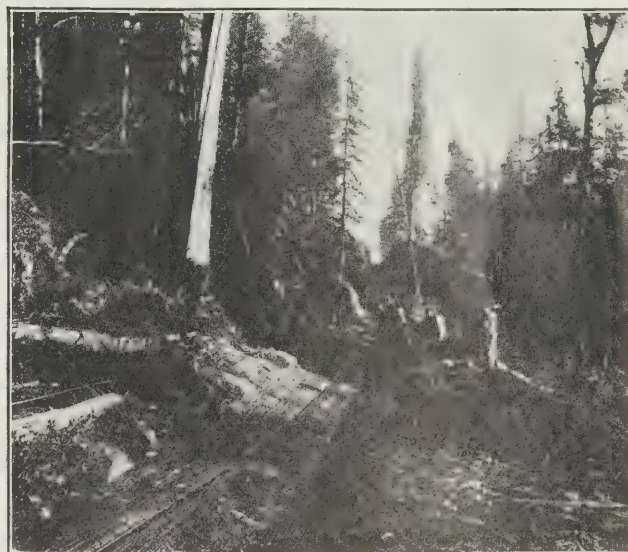
British Columbia exports fish, coal, gold, silver, copper, lead, timber, fruit, furs and skins. Its markets are the whole world. Near at hand, the Northwest Territories afford an ever increasing market for lumber and fruit.

British Columbia produces about thirty per cent. of the entire mineral output of Canada. Its yearly total is now reaching out towards the \$30,000,000 mark. The total mineral production of the Province recorded to date is \$300,000,000.

British Columbia's principal minerals are gold, silver, copper, coal, and lead. Iron is known to exist in large deposits on Vancouver Island and other points along the coast, as well as in the interior.

British Columbia's ore production, in almost its entirety, together with ore from the United States, is treated in British Columbia smelters. There are eight smelters treating ore from one hundred and seventy mines.

British Columbia's timber domain is the greatest on the continent, its forest area consisting of 182,750,000 acres, all of which however, is not of present commercial value.



A Skid Road.

British Columbia's yearly timber production amounts to \$12,000,000, and the facilities for extending this industry are inexhaustible, as far as raw material and markets are concerned.

British Columbia has about 160 sawmills, the interests of which, exclusive of the value of lands purchased or acquired by lease, represent an investment of more than \$20,000,000. The annual cut exceeds 650,000,000 feet.

British Columbia lumber is shipped to the Northwest Territories, South Africa, the Orient, Australia, Great Britain and other countries.

British Columbia's fisheries produce from \$7,000,000 to \$10,000,000 annually, and their development is really only in its initial stage.

British Columbia's fishery output in 1905 was \$9,850,216—greater than that of any other province in the Dominion, and one-third the whole fishery yield of Canada.

British Columbia's greatest revenue producer in the fisheries is salmon, which contributed \$8,330,713 to the aggregate in 1905. Its contribution was not so large in 1906, as salmon fishing attains its greatest proportions every fourth year, and 1906 was an "off year."

British Columbia's principal food fishes are:—Salmon (five varieties), halibut, cod herring, sturgeon, bass, oolachans, smelts, perch, trout, sardines, shad, oysters, clams, crabs, shrimps and prawns.

British Columbia's salmon fisheries in 1906 kept in operation 77 canneries, which, with their equipment, represented an investment of \$1,757,000, and employing 14,665 people.

British Columbia has been the headquarters of the sealing industry for many years. Victoria is the home of the sealing fleet, which numbers in all about forty vessels.

British Columbia is famed for its game fish, the rivers, creeks and lakes teeming with trout and other sporting fish.

British Columbia's opportunities for the manufacture of paper and paper pulp are unsurpassed on the continent. Several companies have secured concessions of timber and water rights, preparatory to embarking in this industry.

British Columbia's fruit industry, although in its infancy, promises to reach very great proportions. The fruit growing



Log Road in the Forest

British Columbia placed upon the market in 1906 more than fifty-five million pounds of salmon—thirty million pounds canned, and twenty-five million fresh and salted.

British Columbia has ten hatcheries for the propagation of salmon, eight of which are operated by the Dominion Government. One of these is the largest in the world. Capacity, 30,000,000 eggs.

British Columbia has the finest halibut fishing grounds in the world, from which more than 40,000,000 lbs. of halibut are taken annually. The possibilities of this industry are illimitable.

British Columbia has several herring industries, one of which, with headquarters at Nanaimo, has reached considerable proportions.

British Columbia has three whaling stations, two on the west side, and one on the east side, of Vancouver Island. All are operating with great profit, averaging three whales per station per day during the season.

lands include all the fertile valleys from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Coast, and from the international boundary north to Cariboo.

British Columbia's orchard acreage in 1901 was 7,430 acres. In 1906 it had increased to more than 45,000 acres. More than a million fruit trees are planted annually.

British Columbia did not grow enough fruit to supply its own population ten years ago. Now it ships thousands of tons, the principal market being the Northwest Territories.

British Columbia's districts in which fruit is grown on a large scale are:—Vancouver Island and adjacent islands, New Westminster, Okanagan, Lillooet, Yale and Kootenay.

British Columbia has more than 1,000,000 acres of land in Southern British Columbia available for fruit growing, while in the great northern interior, from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 acres will be found available for fruit.

British Columbia's fruit captured the gold medal of the Royal Horticultural Society in London, Eng., in open competition, in 1904, 1905, 1906 and 1907, besides many other awards.

British Columbia's transportation facilities are increasing rapidly, and before long every productive district will be brought into close touch with the markets. The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway will open a splendid area of fertile country.

British Columbia's fruit includes:—Apples, pears, cherries, plums, peaches, grapes, nectarines, and small fruits of all kinds. Strawberries grown near Victoria, on Vancouver Island, are famous.

British Columbia's agricultural land embraces many million of acres. The areas best known are on Vancouver Island and adjacent islands, Lower Fraser Valley, New Westminster District, Okanagan Valley, North and South Thompson Valleys, Nicola, Similkameen and Kettle River Valleys, Lillooet, East and West Kootenay.

British Columbia affords opportunities for profitable diversified farming that are practically unlimited. The demand for

every product is constantly increasing, and the present supply is inadequate for the local market.

British Columbia's dairying industry is making rapid strides. In 1906 the creameries of the Province produced 1,637,877 lbs. of butter, representing a value of \$441,956.79.

British Columbia offers a special opening for poultry raising, a fine local market being ready for supply. A great quantity of eggs and poultry that could be produced in the Province are imported from neighboring American states.

British Columbia has many grain growing districts, wheat, barley and oats being grown in different parts. Root crops grow in profusion wherever their culture has been attempted.

British Columbia was at one time a large cattle raising province, but the movement of late has been toward smaller herds and better stock. There are still many large ranches.

British Columbia affords inviting opportunities for stock raising. Although it can raise all the beef, mutton and pork required for home consumption, the money sent abroad annually for these is \$3,000,000.

METEOROLOGICAL

The following table shows the annual rainfall and snowfall, and the highest, lowest and average temperature at forty stations:—

	Annual Rainfall. Inches.	Annual Snowfall. Inches.	Highest Temperature. Degrees.	Lowest Temperature. Degrees.	Average Temperature.
Midway.....	6.72	30	96	-21	41.2
Princeton.....	9.25	75.2	92	-26	41.2
Okanagan (Vernon).....	11	37	93	-13	44.7
Griffin Lake.....	52.30	133	110	-18	.....
Kamloops.....	8.25	37.2	96	-10.7	47.5
Nicola Lake.....	8.73	46.5	87.5	-15.5	42.2
Spence's Bridge.....	6.87	82.08	104	-13	.....
Lillooet.....	5 to 8	35 to 60	85 to 95	-10 to -20	.....
Barkerville.....	20	120	82	-28	34.2
Stuart Lake.....	8.51	74.8	88	-39	33.2
Golden.....	13	100	88.5	-16.5	.....
Tobacco Plains.....	14.54	41.4	91	-25	42.6
Cranbrook.....	17.38	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Kootenay.....	18.73	91.9	85	-8	44.50
Pilot Bay.....	.....	.....	90	-3	46.8
Ladners.....	33.47	17.5	82	2	.....
Chilliwack.....	59.20	29.3	92	10	49
Matsqui.....	58.25	20.8	92	8.5	48.9
New Westminster.....	59.73	35.1	90.7	2.0	48.9
Agassiz.....	51.88	28	95	1.0	47.5
Nicomien.....	70.94	13	94	9.0	49.5
Vancouver.....	64.39	30	86	6.0	48.9
Point Garry.....	37.72	17	78.8	7.0	47.8
Goldstream Lake.....	62.60	106.5	.....	.....	.....
Victoria.....	30.54	16.1	86.2	12.3	50.2
Duncan.....	50	10.6	87	11	.....
Kuper Island.....	45.20	39.5	95	16	.....
French Creek.....	39.79	7.5	88	11	47.9
Nanaimo.....	40.36	28.5	90.3	7.3	48.9
Carmanah.....	112.86	10	70	18	.....
Alberni.....	71.59	36	94.2	12.9	49.3
Clayoquot.....	146.56	nil.	87	18	48.9
Cape Scott.....	137.76	"	81.5	16	46.3
Bella Coola.....	36.20	46	91.5	0	44.9
Point Atkinson.....	63.23	20.2	.....	.....	.....
Naas Harbour.....	58.16	17.9	.....	.....	.....
Port Essington.....	121.10	68.5	.....	.....	.....
Rivers Inlet.....	105.66	42.8	84.1	16.1	46
Masset.....	30.4	59.4	78	20	46.2
Port Simpson.....	71.26	34	74	15.6	46

Synopsis of Mining Laws

A free miner is a person, male or female, above the age of 18 years, who is the holder of a valid free miner's certificate, which costs \$5 for a full year, or a proportionate sum for any shorter period, but all certificates expire on May 31st. A free miner may enter on Crown lands and also on other lands where the right to enter has been reserved, and may prospect for minerals, locate claims and mine. Claims may not be located on Indian reserves nor within the curtilage of any dwelling. Should a free miner neglect to renew his certificate upon expiry, all mining claims held by him under its rights, if not Crown granted, revert to the Crown, unless he be a joint owner, in which case his interest or share reverts to his qualified partners or co-owners. It is not necessary for a shareholder in an incorporated mining company, as such, to possess a free miner's certificate.

A mineral claim is a rectangular piece of ground not exceeding 1,500 feet square. The claim is located by erecting three post posts, as defined in the Act. In general, location of a claim must be recorded within a period varying according to distance from a registrar's office from the date of location. A mineral claim, prior to being Crown granted, is held practically on a yearly lease, an essential requirement of which is the doing of assessment work on the claim annually of the value of \$100, or, in lieu thereof, payment of that amount to the mining recorder. Each assessment must be recorded before the expiration of the year to which it belongs or the claim is deemed abandoned. Should the claim not meantime have been relocated by another free miner, record of the assessment work may be made within 30 days immediately following the date of expiry of the year, upon payment of a fee of \$10. A survey of a mineral claim may be recorded as an assessment at its actual value to the extent of \$100. If during any year work be done to a greater extent than the required \$100, any additional sums of \$100 each (but not less than \$100) may be recorded and counted as assessments for the following years. When assessment work to the value of \$500 has been recorded the owner of a mineral claim is, upon having the claim surveyed and on payment of a fee of \$25, and giving certain notices, entitled to a Crown grant, after obtaining which further work on the claim is not compulsory. The Act includes, too, liberal provisions for obtaining mill and tunnel sites and other facilities for the better working of claims.

There are various classes of placer claims severally defined in the "Placer Mining Act" under the heads of creek, bar, dry, bench, hill and precious-stone diggings. Placer claims are 250 feet square, but a little variation is provided for under certain conditions. They are located by placing a legal post at each corner and marking on the initial post certain required information. Locations must be recorded within three days if within 10 miles of a recorder's office; but if further away another day is allowed for each additional 10 miles. Record before the close of each year is requisite for the retention of placer claims. Continuous work, as far as practicable, during working hours, is necessary, otherwise a cessation of work for 72 hours, except by permission of the Gold Commissioner, is regarded as an abandonment. The Commissioner, however, has power to authorize suspension of work under certain conditions and also to grant rates to facilitate working of claims. No special privileges are granted to discoverers of "mineral" claims, but those satisfying the Gold Commissioner that they have made a new "placer" discovery are allotted claims of extra size.

No free miner may legally hold by location more than one mineral claim on the same lode or vein, and in placer diggings he may not locate more than one claim on each creek, ravine or hill,

and not more than two in the same locality, only one of which may be a creek claim.

In both mineral and placer Acts provision is made for the formation of mining partnerships, both of a general and limited liability character; also for the collection of the proportion of value for assessment work that may be due from any co-owner.

Leases of unoccupied Crown lands are granted for hydraulic mining or dredging, upon the recommendation of the Gold Commissioner, after certain requirements have been complied with. An application fee of \$20 is payable. Leases may not exceed 20 years' duration. For a creek lease the maximum area is $\frac{1}{2}$ mile and the minimum rental \$75; hydraulic lease, area 80 acres, rental \$50, and at least \$1,000 per annum to be spent on development; dredging lease, area 5 miles, rental \$50 per mile, development work \$1,000 per mile per annum, and a royalty payable to the Government of 50c. per ounce of gold mined.

Mineral or placer claims are not subject to taxation unless Crown granted, in which case the tax is 25c. per acre per annum; but if \$200 be spent in work on the claim in a year this tax is remitted. A tax of 2 per cent. is levied on all ores and other mineral products, the valuation being the net return from the smelter; that is, the cost of freight and treatment is deducted from the value of the product, but not that of mining. These taxes are in substitution for all taxes on land, and personal property tax in respect of sums so produced, so long as the land is used only for mining purposes. A royalty of 50c. per 1,000 feet is charged on all timber taken from the land for mining uses.

Applications for coal or petroleum prospecting licences must, after the publication of certain notices, be made to the Gold Commissioner, accompanied by the plans of the land and a fee of \$100, which sum will be applied as the first year's rent. Limit of land a licence will cover is 640 acres. Extension of lease for a second or third year may be granted. Upon proof of discovery of coal, royalty of 5c. and a tax of 10c. per ton of coal mined, 9c. on coke, and 12½c. per barrel of petroleum, is payable. After proof that land covered by lease has been worked continuously, lessee may, within three months of expiry of lease, purchase said land at \$10 per acre.

Fees payable are: For a free miner's certificate, \$5 per annum; records, \$2.50 each; leases under "Placer Mining Act," \$5, etc., etc. Incorporated companies pay for a free miner's certificate \$50 per annum where the nominal capital is \$100,000 or under, or \$100 where it exceeds that sum.

Provisions of Land Law

PRE-EMPTIONS.

CROWN LANDS, where such a system is practicable, are laid off and surveyed into quadrilateral townships, containing thirty-six sections of one square mile in each. Any person, being the head of a family, a widow, or single man over the age of eighteen years, and being a British subject, or any alien, upon his making a declaration of his intention to become a British subject, may, for agricultural purposes, record any tract of unoccupied and unreserved Crown lands (not being an Indian settlement) not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres in extent.

No person can hold more than one pre-emption claim at a time. Prior record of pre-emption of one claim and all rights under it are forfeited by subsequent record of pre-emption of another claim.

Pre-emptions cannot be staked by an agent.

Land recorded or pre-empted cannot be transferred or conveyed until after a Crown grant has been issued.

Such land, until the Crown grant is issued, is held by occupation. Such occupation must be a bona fide personal residence of the settler or his family.

The settler must enter into occupation of the land within thirty days after recording, and must continue to occupy it.

Continuous absence for a period longer than two months consecutively of the settler or family is deemed cessation of occupation; but leave of absence may be granted not exceeding six months in any one year, inclusive of two months' absence.

Land may be considered abandoned if unoccupied for more than two months consecutively.

If so abandoned, the land becomes waste lands of the Crown.

The fee on recording is two dollars (8s.).

The settler shall have the land surveyed at his own instance (subject to the ratification of the boundaries) within five years from the date of record.

After survey has been made, upon proof in declaration in writing of himself and two other persons of occupation for two years from date of pre-emption, and of having made permanent improvements on the land to the value of two dollars and fifty cents per acre, the settler, on producing the pre-emption certificate obtains a certificate of improvement upon payment of a fee of \$2.

After obtaining the certificate of improvement and paying for the land, the settler is entitled to a Crown grant in fee simple. He pays \$10 therefor.

The price of Crown lands pre-empted is \$1 (4s.) per acre, which must be paid in four equal instalments, as follows: First instalment two years from date of record or pre-emption, and yearly thereafter, but the last instalment is not payable till after the survey, if the land is unsurveyed.

Two, three or four settlers may enter into partnership with pre-emptions of 160 acres each, and reside on one homestead. Improvements amounting to \$2.50 per acre made on some portion thereof will secure Crown grant for the whole, conditions of payment being same as above.

Coal and petroleum lands do not pass under grant of lands acquired since passage of Land Act Amendment of 1899.

No Crown grant can be issued to an alien who may have recorded or pre-empted by virtue of his declaring his intention to become a British subject, unless he has become naturalized.

The heirs or devisees of the settler are entitled to the Crown grant on his decease.

PURCHASES.

Crown lands may be purchased to the extent of 640 acres, and for this purpose are classified as first and second class, according to the report of the surveyor. The minimum area that may be purchased shall be forty acres, measuring 20 chains by 20 chains, except in cases where such area cannot be obtained.

Purchased lands may be staked by an agent.

Lands which are suitable for agricultural purposes, or which are capable of being brought under cultivation profitably, or which are wild hay meadow lands, rank as and are considered to be first class lands. All other lands, other than timber lands, shall rank and be classified as second-class lands. Timber lands (that is, lands which contain milling timber to the average extent of eight thousand feet per acre west of the Cascades (Coast Range) and five thousand feet per acre east of the Cascades (Coast Range) to each one hundred and sixty acres) are not open for sale.

The minimum price of first-class lands shall be \$5 per acre, and that of second-class lands \$2.50 per acre; Provided, how-

ever, that the Chief Commissioner may for any reason increase the price of any land above the said prices.

No improvements are required on such lands unless a second purchase is contemplated. In such case the first purchase must be improved to the extent of \$3 per acre.

When the application to purchase is filed the applicant shall deposit with the Commissioner a sum equal to fifty cents per acre on the acreage applied for. When the land is finally allotted the purchaser shall pay the balance of the purchase price.

LEASES.

Leases of Crown land which has been subdivided by survey in lots not exceeding twenty acres may be obtained; and if requisite improvements are made and conditions of the lease fulfilled at the expiration of lease, Crown grants are issued.

Leases (containing such covenants and conditions as may be thought advisable) of Crown lands may be granted by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council for the following purposes:—

(a) For the purpose of cutting hay thereon, for a term not exceeding 10 years.

(b) For any purpose whatsoever, except cutting hay as aforesaid, for a term not exceeding twenty-one years.

Leases shall not include a greater area than one thousand acres.

Leased lands may be staked by an agent.

EXEMPTIONS.

The farm and buildings, when registered, cannot be taken for debt incurred after registration; and it is free from seizure up to a value not greater than \$500 (£100 English). Cattle "farmed on shares" are also protected by an Exemption Act. Pre-emptions are exempt from taxation for two years from date of record, and there is an exemption of \$500 for four years after record.

HOMESTEADS.

The Government of British Columbia does not grant free homesteads.

The fact of a person having a homestead in another Province, or on Dominion Government lands in this Province, is no bar to pre-empting Crown lands in British Columbia.

HOW TO SECURE A PRE-EMPTION.

Any person desiring to pre-empt unsurveyed Crown lands must observe the following rules:—

1. Place a post four or more inches square and four or more feet high above the ground—a tree stump squared and of proper height will do—at one angle or corner of the claim and mark upon it his name and the corner or angle represented thus:—

"A.B.'s land, N.E. corner post" (meaning north-east corner, or as the case may be), and shall post a written or printed notice on the post in the following form:—

"I, A.B., intend to apply for a pre-emption record of _____ acres of land, bounded as follows:— Commencing at this post; thence north _____ chains; thence east _____ chains; thence south _____ chains; thence west _____ chains (or as the case may be.)

"Name (in full),

"Date."

2. After staking the land, the applicant must make an application in writing to the Land Commissioner of the district in which the land lies, giving a full description of the land, and a sketch plan of it; this description and plan to be in duplicate. The fee for recording is \$2.

3. He shall also make a declaration, in duplicate, before a Justice of the Peace, Notary Public, or Commissioner, in Form 2 of the Land Act, and deposit same with his application. In the declaration he must declare that the land staked by him is unoccupied and unreserved Crown land, and not in an Indian settlement; that the application is made on his own behalf and for his own use for settlement and occupation, for agricultural purposes, and that he is duly qualified to take up and record the land.

4. If the land is surveyed the pre-emptor must make application to the Commissioner exactly as in the case of unsurveyed lands, but it will not be necessary to plant posts.

5. Every pre-emption shall be of a rectangular or square shape, and 160 acres shall measure either 40 chains by 40 chains—880 yards by 880 yards, or 20 chains by 80 chains—440 yards by 1,760 yards; 80 acres shall measure 20 chains by 40 chains; and 40 acres, 20 chains by 20 chains. All lines shall be run true north and south and true east and west.

6. When a pre-emption is bounded by a lake or river, or by another pre-emption or by surveyed land, such boundary may be adopted and used in describing the boundaries of the land.

7. Thirty days after recording the pre-emptor must enter into occupation of the land and proceed with improving same. Occupation means continuous bona fide personal residence of the pre-emptor or his family, but he and his family may be absent for any one period not exceeding two months in any year. If the pre-emptor can show good reason for being absent from his claim for more than two months, the Land Commissioner may grant him six months' leave. Absence without leave for more than two months will be looked upon as an abandonment of all rights and the record may be cancelled.

8. No person can take up or hold more than one pre-emption.

9. The pre-emptor must have his claim surveyed, at his own expense, within five years from the date of record.

10. The price of pre-empted land is \$1 per acre, to be paid for in four equal annual instalments of 25 cents per acre, the first instalment to be paid two years after record.

11. After full payment has been made the pre-emptor shall be entitled to a Crown grant of the land, on payment of a fee of \$10.

12. A pre-emption cannot be sold or transferred until after it is Crown-granted.

Altitudes

ALTITUDES GIVEN BY VARIOUS AUTHORITIES ARE AS FOLLOWS:

Fraser River, at Lillooet	700 feet.
Seton Lake.	802 "
Pemberton Meadows	695 "
Pavilion.	1,357 "
Pavilion Mountain	3,500 to 5,000 "
Fraser River, at Big Bar.	1,200 "
" Alkali Lake and mouth of Riskie Creek ..	1,350 "
Riskie Creek, Chilcotin.	2,170 "
Chilcotin Valley, average.	2,625 "
Midway	1,850 "
Anarchist Mountain.	3,500 "
Grand Forks	1,750 "
Greenwood.	2,400 "
Phoenix	3,900 "
Keremeos.	1,000 "
Princeton.	1,650 "
Okanagan (District).	1,150 to 1,500 "
Griffin Lake.	1,900 "
Craigellachie	1,450 "
Sicamous	1,300 "
Notch Hill	1,708 "
Kamloops.	1,193 "
Nicola Lake.	2,170 "
Spence's Bridge.	996 "
Lytton	687 "
Ashcroft.	1,508 "
Bridge Creek	3,086 "
Lac la Hache.	2,682 "
70-Mile House.	3,300 "
Cache Creek, about.	1,500 "
Hat Creek.	1,686 "
Clinton.	2,973 "
Bonaparte Valley, "The Mound".	2,144 "
Bridge Creek and Lac la Hache.	1,800 "
Soda Creek Crossing.	1,690 "
Fraser River, at Alexandria.	1,420 "
" " Quesnel.	1,490 "
Quesnel.	1,700 "
" Forks (Bullion).	2,775 "
Barkerville.	4,180 "
Stuart Lake.	1,800 "
Tobacco Plains	2,300 "
Goldstream Lake.	1,510 "
Victoria	Practically sea level.
Vancouver	" "
Nanaimo	" "
New Westminster.	" "



